The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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W.M. Rulloetter 1902

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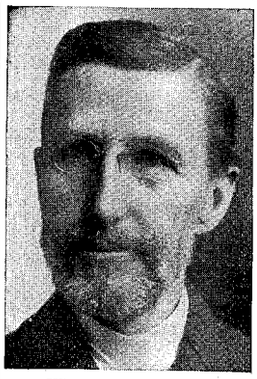

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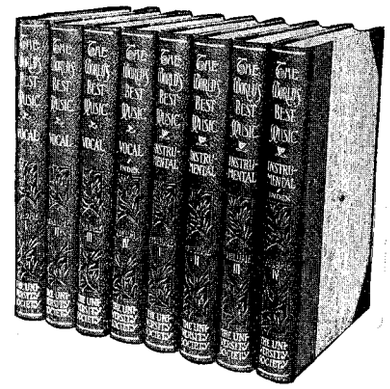

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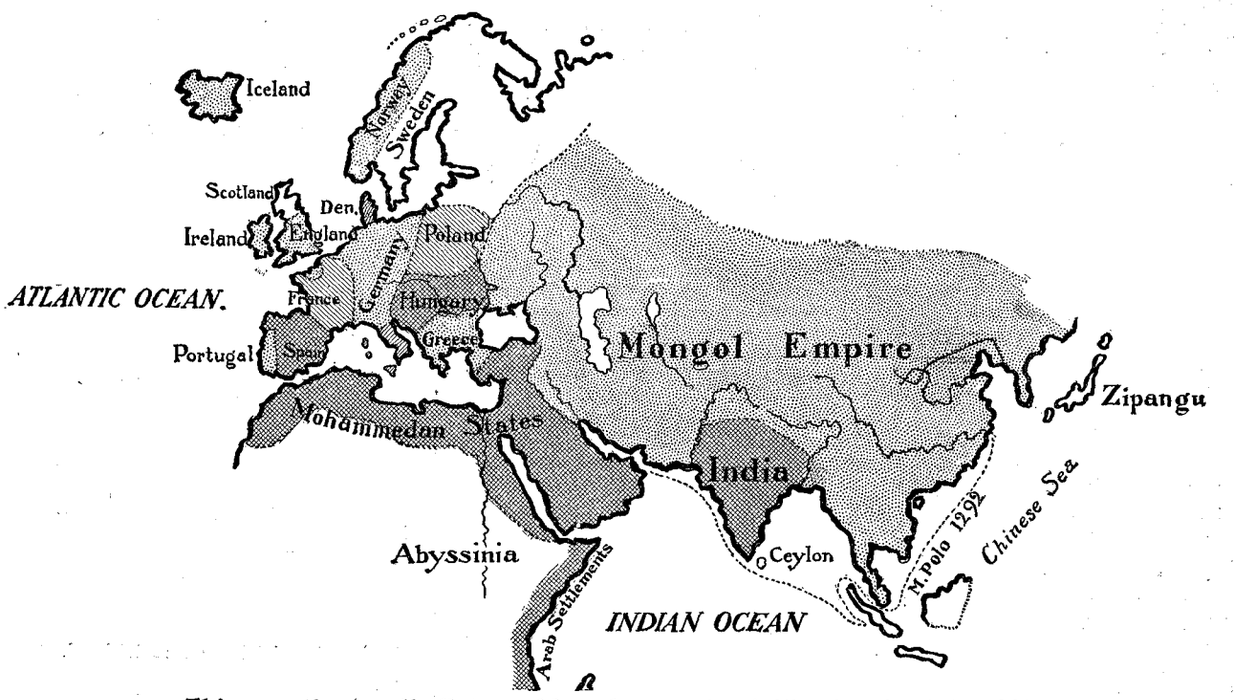

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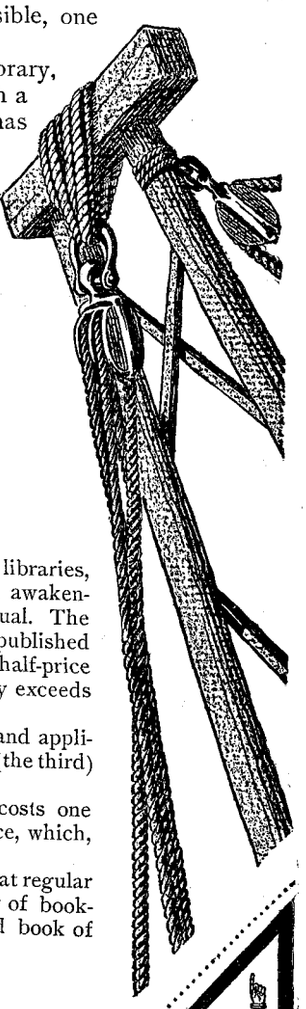

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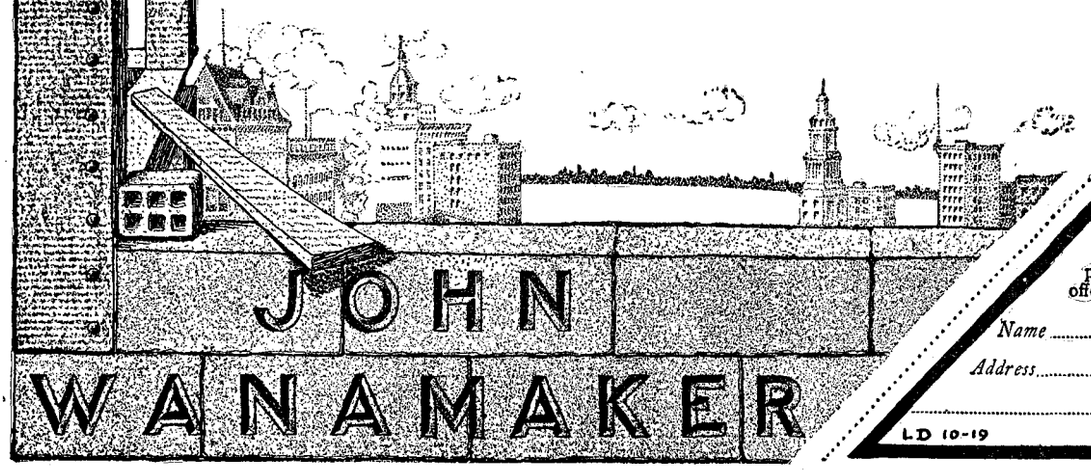

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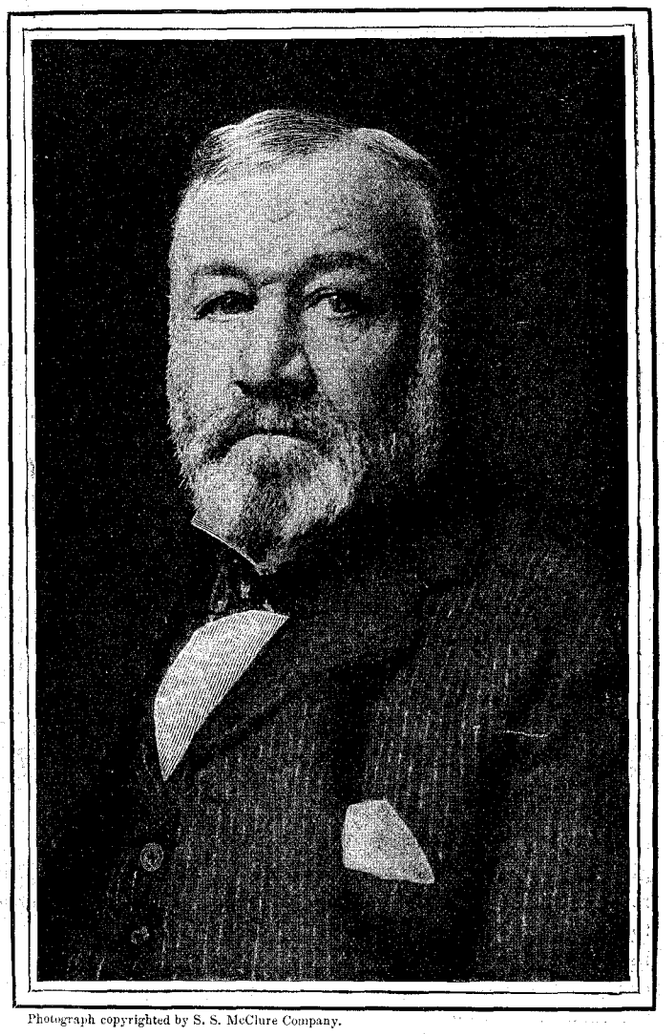
TOPICS OF THE DAY.

TAMMANY HALL AND RICHARD CROKER.

AT a time when Tammany Hall's supremacy is threatened by one of the strongest coalitions that it has ever faced, it is interesting to recall some of the salient features in the history of this powerful organization, which to-day dispenses revenues greater than those of many a kingdom. Tammany Hall has recently found a historian in Gustavus Myers, of New York, who has gone for his facts to the files of the newspapers, and to court and legislative records. The publishers to whom Mr. Myers submitted his "History of Tammany Hall," so we are told in the preface, considered its publication "inadvisable," one house declaring that it would "hardly feel warranted in locking horns with Tammany Hall," and the book had finally to be printed by private subscription.

The Society of St. Tammany, or Colombian Order, was founded, as we are reminded by our historian, on May 12, 1789, a fortnight after the inauguration of Washington. William Mooney, a New York upholsterer, was its founder, tho Aaron Burr was its first real leader. Tammany, or Tamanend, was an Indian chief, around whose personality many fanciful legends have been woven. His name is said to have been on Penn's first treaty with the Indians, and was held in such high esteem among the colonists that it was adopted by many patriotic lodges. In its inception, the Tammany Society was organized, firstly, as an anti-Federalist body, each member being required to take oath that he would "sustain the state institutions and resist a consolidation of power in the general government"; secondly, as a protest against aristocratic and British influences. In 1805 it obtained from the legislature a charter of incorporation as a benevolent and charitable society "for the purpose of affording relief to the indigent and distressed members of said association, their widows and orphans, and others who may be proper objects of their charity." "The wording of the charter," remarks Mr. Myers, "deluded only the simple. Everybody knew that the society was the center around which the Republican (anti-Federalist) politics of the city revolved." As early as 1800 Tammany Hall had gained control of the municipal government of New York, and in 1809 investigation disclosed the fact that its leaders, who were also public officers, were robbing the city of large sums. Its founder, William Mooney, keeper of the almshouse, was discovered to be a peculator to the sum of at least



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RICHARD CROKER.
Courtesy of *McClure's Magazine.*

$5,000, and, in addition, he had expended various sums under the head of "trifles for Mrs. Mooney"—a term which survived for many years in local politics.

The first of the great political "bosses" of Tammany Hall was Fernando Wood, the forerunner of William M. Tweed, John Kelly, and Richard Croker. He was mayor of New York at the outbreak of the Civil War, when Tammany raised a regiment which entered active service in June, 1861, and his *régime* was full of the grossest scandals. Mr. Myers says of him:

"Wood was a remarkable man. As a tactician and organizer he was the superior both of his distant predecessor, Burr, and of his successors, Tweed and Sweeny. Political manipulation before his day was, at the best, clumsy and crude. Under his facile genius and painstaking care, it developed to the rank of an exact science. He devoted himself for years to ingratiating himself with the factors needed in carrying elections. He curried favor with the petty criminals of the Five Points, the bois-

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terous roughs of the river edge, and the swarms of immigrants, as well as with the peaceable and industrious mechanics and laborers; and he won a following even among the business men. All these he marshaled systematically in the Tammany organization. Politics was his science, and the 'fixing' of primaries his specialty; in this he was perhaps without a peer."

Fernando Wood illustrated the feasibility of the "boss" system; William M. Tweed next appeared to develop it to its highest pitch. The story of the notorious Tweed "ring" and of Tweed's rise to unprecedented political power is graphically told. For many years Tweed was the absolute dictator of New York, and his word was law. He nominated judges, sold offices to the highest bidders, awarded contracts at extortionate rates, and negotiated franchises. From being a comparatively poor man in 1864, by 1869 Tweed had become many times a millionaire. He was generous and philanthropic in the distribution of his gains. Says Mr. Myers:

"Partly to quiet his conscience, it was suspected, and in part to make himself appear in the light of a generously impulsive man, Tweed gave, in the winter of 1870-71, $1,000 to each of the aldermen of the various wards to buy coal for the poor. To the needy of his native ward he gave $50,000. By these acts he succeeded in deluding the needier part of the population to the enormity of his crimes."

THE TAMMANY MONUMENT AT GETTYSBURG.

After Tweed's ignominious imprisonment and death, Tammany was thoroughly discredited. But the strong instinct of self-preservation by which it has always been characterized, added to the sagacity of its leaders, carried it through this crisis. When John Kelly, Tweed's successor, stepped to the front, his efforts were largely directed toward giving the organization an air of respectability. He went so far as to elect to prominent places in its membership men who had been conspicuous in the reform, or anti-Tammany, movement, such as Samuel J. Tilden and August Belmont. He sustained a temporary reverse in 1880 when William R. Grace and a reform administration were elected to office, but Tammany soon won back this lost ground. Of John Kelly Mr. Myers says:

"For more than ten years fifty thousand voters obeyed his commands, and it was he and not the people to whom a host of office-holders, contractors, and all who profited directly or indirectly from politics, looked as the source of their appointment, employment, or emolument. On more than one occasion Kelly complained of his onerous duty of providing government for New York City. The secret of his control was the same as that of Tweed and of the previous cliques. . . . Profiting by Tweed's fate, he knew the value of moderation; and he earned the praise, not only of his interested followers, but also of a tolerant and easy-going class in the community, through the fact that under his rule the stealing, compared to that of the Tweed *régime*, was kept at a comparatively respectable minimum. It was pointed out to his credit that the fortune he left—reputed to be $500,000—was very reasonable for one who had so long held real control of a great city."

Upon the death of Kelly, the twenty-four leaders of the assembly districts, comprising the executive committee of Tammany Hall, announced that there would be no further "boss." The announcement appears to have been rather premature, for within two years Richard Croker assumed the leadership of the organization.

Among the estimates that have been made of Mr. Croker's life and character none is more striking than that of Alfred Henry Lewis, whose biography of the Tammany leader was published recently. Mr. Lewis's book is the more interesting because of the unconventionality of its viewpoint. It is in large measure a vindication of Mr. Croker, whom Mr. Lewis declares to be, with all his faults, "a worthiest influence of his town and time." Mr. Lewis, in delving into the past, brings to light many interesting facts, and refutes several of the canards that have been given circulation regarding Mr. Croker's life. "It has been the frequent effort," he says, "of those who, by virtue—or vice—of an opposition in politics, were from time to time critics of Richard Croker, to intimate rather than set forth that he found his babyhood, and as well his boyhood, in an atmosphere of evil. They would have one believe that he had his upbringing in the 'slums.'" As a matter of fact, "Richard's home was a scene of quiet and peace, the hall of order and religion, as must be homes where such spirits as his mother prevail as chief influences. And the neighborhood to surround it had similar decorous atmosphere." "There have been," he continues, "and doubtless there will be, those to straggle through the future as through the past in a ragged, false Indian file of misstatement, one walking in the footprints of another just ahead, to tell with other fictions that Richard Croker fought prize-fights; that he was a fist champion of the ring. There is in such relations no thought of truth." In a period when thugs and toughs abounded in New York, and when it was considered a part of the necessary education of every young man to learn to box, Richard Croker, who was ever an athlete, perfected himself in the "manly art" and took part in several private contests. "There was no youth more moral in the city," declares his biographer; "he drank no liquors, he visited no saloons, he did not set foot in a brothel, and his language was without taint of profanity or violence. These were characteristics of his young manhood; they have found emphasis with every day he has lived. Richard Croker has been, and is, in the matter of personal morals, a lesson."

Mr. Lewis gives some space to the famous election *mêlée* of 1874, in which Mr. Croker, then thirty-one years of age and coroner of the city, played so prominent a part, and in connection with which he was indicted for murder. Mr. Lewis's version of the story is as follows (we condense):

It was on election day, 1874; Hewitt was the Tammany-Kelly candidate for Congress. Against Hewitt ran one O'Brien, "the idol of the mob," and more remembered for violence and lack of

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conscience than for virtues useful to the state. The O'Brien following were famous as "repeaters" and "plug-uglies," and on election day they went from poll to poll terrorizing the Hewitt workers and preventing the vote from being registered. Mr. Croker proceeded to the scenes of violence, and at a polling-place "where wrong was rampant and right was cowed," came upon the dread O'Brien himself. There was a spirited altercation, and during the *mêlée* pistols were produced and a dozen shots fired. None was fired, however, by Richard Croker, "who never owned nor carried weapons." One McKenna was killed in the struggle. In a trice it occurred to the O'Brien faction that here was an opening to be both revenged and rid of their arch enemy, Richard Croker, at one swoop. Mr. Croker was consequently indicted for murder, but the jury disagreed and he was released.

"Croker dominates almost four millions of folk," declared Mr. Lewis; "his power is hard to overstate; to say it is czar-like is to shear it of frontier and tell but a part of the story. And he has continued himself thus in the conning-tower of control for nearly sixteen years; and that, in the face of constant and mighty strivings, within, as well as without, to evict him. How does he do this?" The writer answers his own question as follows:

"Richard Croker knows his men, and finds and matches his men; corresponds with his environment, and fits it to him like a coat; accommodates himself to his times, as Machiavelli says one must; dovetails with events as they transpire. In seeming ever frank, he is as close-locked as the grave; apparently a reed for graceful pliancy, he is bendless as the oak; never hearing, he is all ears; never seeing, he owns the eyes of Argus; never knowing, he has the story of every man and fact at finger's end; innocent, he is a fox for policy; timid, he is as formidable as a bear; slow, he is as swift to smite as a bolt from above; hesitating, he is as prompt as a flashlight; careless, he is as accurate as a rapier; and of things, for things, by things political he is never when nor where nor what one anticipates. Also, with a genius to be military—doubtless derived from Cromwellian fathers—no matter how a war may roll, Croker is ever moving and pushing toward the high ground. His secret of mastership, when one has added the rest, would seem to lie in that thought of Machiavelli of a profound talent of 'accommodation and correspondence with his times.'"

SHEPARD is Tammany's choice for mayor. Croker, however, would continued to be boss shepherd. And he has the finest collection of crooks of any man in the shepherd business.—*The Chicago Inter Ocean.*

CONSISTENCY is said to be the virtue of small minds. If the reciprocal proposition that inconsistency is the mark of great minds be true, Mr. Edward M. Shepard must be a whole Hall of Fame personified.—*The New York Tribune.*

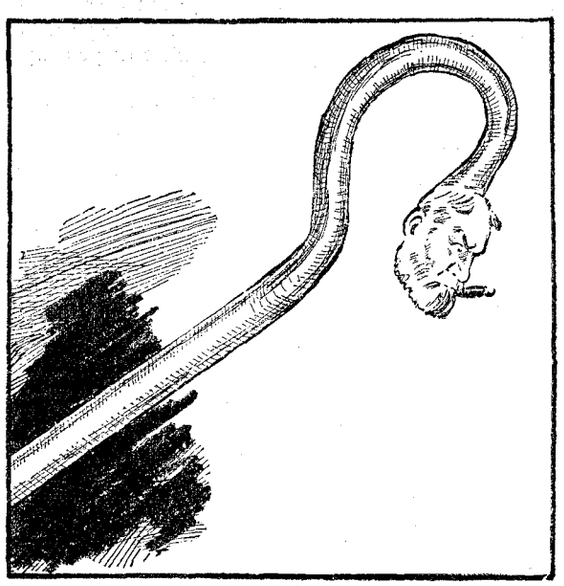
TAMMANY AND THE SLUM.

TAMMANY'S influence on the slum is of two kinds, and the story of the more interesting of the two is yet to be adequately written. The unwritten part is the story of the "district leader's" helping hand that rescues the poor from eviction, starvation, or jail, and explains why the New York slum votes solidly for Tammany, in spite of every appeal to high moral ideals, civic virtue, and other things that do not help to buy coal or pay the rent. The other influence is of a sort that the slum resident does not perceive, but which is none the less potent. The article on "The Cost of Tammany Hall in Flesh and Blood" in these columns on October 20 of last year told something of the increase of thievery, murder, and immorality and the increased death-rate in the slums since the return of Tammany to power; and now Jacob A. Riis, in an article in *The Churchman*, relates how Tammany tries to thwart every effort to better the condition of the poor. He writes:

"I have spoken of the smallpox scourge after twenty years of security, and said that it means the treading down of the health department that stood as a barrier between the poor and their destruction. Politics broke it down. Politics peopled Bellevue Hospital—'the poor man's hospital'—with nurses that beat insane patients to death. Politics revived the gangs which reform had scattered. We never heard of them in its three years. The newspapers have daily accounts now of how they rob and murder in the old familiar style. The dock-rats have come back. The Whyos are succeeded by the Wawas; even Mulberry Street fights with the police, as of old. How is politics responsible? This way, that it backs up the saloon-keeper and the toughs who have votes against the policeman who would do his duty. He knows the power of pull, and gives up the struggle against it. There is never a more pregnant sign than the return of the gangs. It means that all the influences have been let loose that betray the poor man and boy to their ruin. It is the invariable outcome of a 'wide-open town.'

"The opening of playgrounds and small parks helped put an end to the gangs, because it cut off the recruits. The boys got something to do; they got a chance to work off their surplus steam while it was harmless. I was the secretary of the commission that suggested sites to the city before the old conspiracy came back into power. We just had time to grab two and force them by emergency legislation to a point whence there was no receding, before we went out of office and were told contemptuously at the City Hall that we amounted to about as much as a committee of the bootblacks that were clamoring to black the Tammany mayor's boots. The chairman of the committee, so characterized by Mayor Van Wyck himself, was, by the way, our

THERE'S A NEW SHEEP IN THE SHEP(HE)RD'S FLOCK.
—*The Cleveland Plain-Dealer.*



SHEPARD'S CROOK.
—*The Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

CARTOONS OF THE NEW YORK CAMPAIGN.

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justly honored fellow citizen, ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt. Well, four years have passed. The two parks we seized are there. The old barracks could not be put back in them. One of them is a dreary stretch of waste lots, upon which the Outdoor Recreation League maintains, year after year, a gymnasium at private expense. No amount of effort has availed to persuade the municipality to do anything with it. It has other use for the money which the people pay in taxes. Twice the Parks Department has tried to evade the law requiring the land to be laid out as a playground, and twice it has been balked by the angry East Side, which will not have its children cheated again. The other park has been laid out, and so badly that the 'playground' was a mockery until this summer, when the Outdoor Recreation League was permitted to take over that also and to give the children something to do. . . . . .

"At one end of this park, the Hamilton Fish Park—rendered locally 'the hamfish'—a gymnasium was built. It was to include baths for the people. It stands there to-day, a ponderous building of stone. I do not know what it cost, but I will warrant it was enough. A policeman sits in the door, drawing $1,400 a year; down in the cellar there is a public comfort (?) station; and that is all the East Side has got for the money expended. The gymnasium is there, two of them—one for men and one for women—but they have never been opened. The baths are there, but they have never had the water turned on, tho outside the world may be parched and panting. The theory of politics is that these things are 'frills' and ridiculous, a waste of good money. It is true that the baths in the park are that, they are so badly and wastefully built; but scarce three blocks away, at Rivington Street public bath, there sat, on the day I inspected them both, one hundred men and sixty women within the building waiting their turn, and outside the swarm so packed the stairs that it was difficult to get in at all. There must have been at least three hundred in waiting at that house, and I was told it was so at all hours. Frills? Perhaps they may be to the politician. With cleanliness, godliness must ever begin in the slum, and he is not looking for that. To the people they were an unspeakable boon; that was to be read in every face I saw.

"Those Rivington Street baths, by the way, suggest the answer to the query sometimes raised by sleepy citizens, 'Where does the money go?' When they were to be opened, the commissioner asked for $52,000 a year to pay for the running. The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor runs the People's Baths in Center Market Place and has had experience. It made a formal offer to the city to operate the municipal bath-house for $17,500 and furnish soap and towels beside. The city gives no soap. The offer was refused. I think the amount appropriated in the end was $35,000, just twice what private enterprise would have done it for. Right alongside of that bath-house the first municipal playground for the East Side children was located by the reform government in 1897; but there is no playground there. I said so to the policeman on the post. He responded in the East Side dialect: 'Well, what do you expect—a farm?'"

In the fight against the slum the weapon that cuts "deep and sure," says Mr. Riis, is the school. How has Tammany treated the schools? Last year there was a shortage of 28,000 seats, "with worse coming," and the Board of Estimate and Apportionment was asked for $14,000,000 for new buildings. They granted $3,500,000. Superintendent Maxwell says: "It is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the inefficiency of school accommodations in New York City, tending as it does to perpetuate ignorance and to retard the growth of intelligence, is a most serious menace to our municipal welfare."

"Have I said enough," asks Mr. Riis, "to show what it is that obstructs and pulls us back? . . . Have I said enough to make plain the why and the wherefore of the slum? And do you think, now you have heard it, that the battle is lost? If you do, then think again, and quickly. The battle with the slum is the battle with sin and suffering in the world, and if it is ever lost we are lost, for it can be only because we have given up."

THE New York *Sun* calls the New York *Journal* an anarchist and a ruffian, and the New York *Journal* calls the New York *Sun* a blackguard and a mercenary hireling. It isn't polite in either of them, but it is better than telling lies about each other.—*The Boston Pilot.*

SOUTHERN VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY TOWARD THE SOUTH.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT is reported to have said to a recent Southern visitor at the White House: "Only the best men shall be appointed to office in the Southern States, and if in seeking for the best men I fail to find them in the Republican party, I shall not hesitate to make selections from the Democratic party. I intend to make such appointments as will induce every Southern man to respect the Republican party." In the light of this utterance, the President's appointment of ex-Governor Thomas G. Jones, a Gold Democrat, of Alabama, to a federal judgeship in that State is regarded as of more than ordinary significance. By most of the Southern papers it is hailed as a notable act of statesmanship. Says the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* (Dem.):

"The selection of so prominent a Democrat by a Republican President reveals at one bold stroke Mr. Roosevelt's great capacity for the high office he holds. He demonstrates in the most emphatic way that he is not merely the President of one party or of one section, but of all parties and of all sections. He declares his purpose to use his appointing power, not for the benefit of one party, or of one faction of that party, or for his individual political advantage, but for the purpose for which it was vested in him by the Constitution—the welfare of all the people and especially of those directly affected by an appointment. . . . . .

"The President's selection of Governor Jones was most happy. He has been for years one of the ablest and most respected Democratic leaders in the State, and has made a national reputation by his breadth and force. He has always been governed by his brain and conscience, and while some Democrats here in Alabama have at times differed with him, he has always commanded their respect. He has been conservative, fair, and considerate of all factions and views. It is a generally accepted view of him that he will do right as he sees it, no matter what the political or personal consequence. Furthermore, he is a very able lawyer and of a judicial type."

The hope is very generally expressed in the Southern press that President Roosevelt's appointment may mark the beginning of a new era in Southern politics. "The direction and manipulation of the Republican party in the Southern States during the last thirty-five years has been one of the scarlet infamies of American politics," says the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* (Dem.). "Men without influence in business or social circles have become the leaders of 'the Southern Republicans,' and by reason of their valuable 'services' in the nominating conventions, received the most dignified and most responsible offices in each State." Mr. Roosevelt now has a splendid opportunity, declares the same paper, to retrieve the mistakes of his predecessors. The Atlanta *Journal* (Dem.) highly commends the President's "broad patriotism and freedom from sectional bias"; and the Atlanta *Constitution* (Dem.) says:

"*The Constitution* has yet to notice a genuine Democratic newspaper criticizing the course of President Roosevelt. He was elected to office as a Republican, but on assuming the Presidential chair he has assumed the rôle of an American seeking the good of his country. He has not invited Democratic renegades into consultation, but has made the call for assistance and advice upon Democrats in good standing. There is no sailing under false colors on either side. Such an appeal from the President is addressed to the patriotism of every American."

The possibility that the President's action may mark the beginning of a definite effort to form a white Republican party in the South is discussed in many papers. "It would be most fortunate for the country," says the Louisville *Evening Post* (Dem.), "if Mr. Roosevelt should be able to destroy the Republican oligarchy in the South." The Nashville *American* (Dem.), however, thinks that "there will never be a strong white Republican party in the South so long as there is an unrestricted and undivided negro vote." The Richmond *Times* (Dem.) says:

"We are inclined to believe that the President feels very

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kindly toward the Southern people, for he has Southern blood in his veins, and if he will treat us with the consideration that we are entitled to, because it is right and not with a view to getting a *quid pro quo* in the political sense, he will make many friends for himself in this section and will secure our respect and our good will, which are the best gifts that the people of any section can bestow upon the Chief Executive. But if the President has an idea that he can win the South to Republicanism by bestowing patronage upon a Democrat here and there, he does not understand the temper and character of this people."

Booker T. Washington's recent conference with the President in Washington arouses discussion in the negro papers as to the probable policy of Mr. Roosevelt toward the colored race. "We are assured that President Roosevelt intends to do the fair and proper thing by the Afro-American people, during his administration," says the New York *Age*. It continues:

"We have never taken kindly to a white Republican party in the South, and we do not take kindly to it now; but it may be that the masses of the race will get more justice under the law with any sort of Republican party in power than under the Democratic party. At any rate the whole matter has gone beyond our power to control it; and, having become a part of national Republican party policy, it will have to be accepted 'for better or for worse.'"

THE CASE OF MISS STONE.

THE interest that naturally attaches to a woman seized by brigands, carried off into the mountain fastnesses of Turkey, and held for ransom, and the possibilities of like fate for the many other men and women engaged in missionary work in that wild country, in case the ransom is paid, make the case of Miss Ellen M. Stone a remarkable one. The Kansas City *Star* says of her:

"Miss Stone is a charming and cultivated woman from Chelsea, Mass. Before she went as a missionary to Bulgaria twenty-five years ago, she was on the staff of *The Congregationalist*, of Boston, the leading weekly paper of the Congregational denomination. She had charge of the Bible women in her field—women who go about among the homes of the people in the village. She had traveled over most of Bulgaria and Macedonia and was widely known and beloved. During the summer she held her usual training-school in Bansko, a mountain village of Macedonia, and on September 3 started with a party of twelve for Diumia. Late in the afternoon they were surrounded in a mountain defile by thirty or forty armed men, dressed in Turkish costume, with faces masked or blackened. The rest of the party was robbed and Miss Stone and a Mrs. Tsilka were taken to the mountains, whence a letter was sent to missionaries in Bulgaria demanding a ransom."

THE TURK: "If there's any Rough Rider business in this, I'm goin'."
—*The Detroit Journal.*

"This is the first instance, we believe," says the New York *Evening Post*, "of the capture of a missionary, either male or female, for the purpose of ransom in European Turkey, altho American missionaries habitually travel there alone, unarmed, and with perfect freedom." The brigands, who demand a ransom of $110,000, are reported to be agents of the "Macedonian committee," a revolutionary organization whose object is the release of Macedonian provinces from the Turk. They are credited with the shrewd scheme of demanding $110,000 from the American friends of Miss Stone in the knowledge that the United States Government will demand its repayment by the Sultan, the Sultan thus being made to contribute a round sum, indirectly, to the treasury of his enemies. If the capture of Miss Stone is of a political character, remarks the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, "it is fair to assume that she will not be killed." Some who have studied the Eastern question pretty thoroughly, however, declare that the Macedonian committee is composed of men of too high character and aims to engage in such an enterprise, and express the opinion that the capture is the work of uncommonly shrewd and well-informed brigands.

MISS ELLEN M. STONE.

The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions is sparing no effort to raise the sum demanded, and the Government is bending every energy to secure Miss Stone's release. President Capen said at a session of the Board in Hartford last week: "It is a comfort in our tears to know that our Government is doing everything that possibly can be done for her rescue. Last Saturday Secretary Smith and myself met President Roosevelt and Assistant Secretary Adee in conference over the matter. The President has made this case his own; if Miss Stone were a member of his own family he could hardly put more heart or more energy into it. Every power of diplomacy is being used for her rescue." Some papers express the fear that, if the ransom is paid, it will "encourage brigands everywhere in Turkey," as the New York *Independent* declares, "to capture the American missionaries." But the Philadelphia *Ledger* replies:

"This consideration must not enter into the matter. Common humanity demands that Miss Stone be saved from the terrible fate with which she is threatened. But if this country takes the proper steps, it is not likely that there will be a repetition of the present outrage, at least in the near future. Notwithstanding that Bulgaria has apparently been earnestly exerting herself to locate and rescue Miss Stone, that country is and must be held accountable for the safety of our citizens within her borders, and for any molestation which her subjects may offer them. It will be the duty of this Government to exact from Bulgaria the $110,000 paid for the ransom of Miss Stone, and a substantial sum, in addition, as partial compensation for the outrage that has been put upon her. If this is done, Bulgaria, and Turkey also, will be likely to exert themselves more in the future to protect

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American citizens within their dominions. It seems certain from the interest the Government is evincing in the case that action of this character will be taken as soon as the prisoners are released."

The Hartford *Courant* says, optimistically:

"Our own impression is that the brigands are bluffing. Miss Stone alive is worth money to them, if they can get it, while so long as she is unharmed they themselves are in no particular danger. But with Miss Stone dead both branches of the situation are changed. The brigands could then have no hope of obtaining money, while they would unquestionably be hanged or have their heads chopped off if they were caught. They know very well that they would be caught, sooner or later. Brigands the world over, for all their fierce ways, are rather companionable fellows, and they have some attachment for their home places. Their capture, when they commit a capital crime, is therefore mainly a question of time. These particular brigands it appears, are intelligent enough to know that this is a one-hundred-and-ten-thousand-dollar country, in the matter of ransoming a woman, assuming that we believed her life to be in danger; and if they know as much as that about us, it is almost certain that they have no doubts that we would see that they were duly and promptly punished, in case they killed her.

"There are many dragons in the East; but most of them are made of paper, and the fierceness of all of them is nothing but paint. We can not avoid the impression that the captors of Miss Stone belong to this general variety. Their speech is frightful; but they will almost certainly take good care of Miss Stone, in accordance with the general working principle of the East, that if you can not get ten dollars take ten cents. It is very unfortunate that it was ever admitted that her case could be settled in this country. It should have been left in the hands of the men on the spot; and her release would then probably have followed at a cost of a few hundred dollars."

The Manila Hemp Scandal.—A new example of official corruption in our colonial administration is revealed by the senatorial investigation of the charges against Colonel Heistand, of the American army in Manila. This inquiry, remarks the Minneapolis *Tribune* (Rep.), "promises to throw light on a greater peril to the success and stability of American rule in the Philippines than native insurrection or savage massacre." It is alleged that Colonel Heistand used his official influence in aid of a hemp company in which he and other army officers are interested. Says *The Tribune:*

"The attempt to establish a trade and industry monopoly in Manila hemp seems to have been started by large American dealers, who enlisted subordinate officers of the War Department by proposing to take them into the company. One way or another, the names of high officials in the army and the War Department were used without their authority, so that a scandal was threatened when one of the minor officials threatened to expose the plan in order to gain some advantage for himself. The higher officials, notably Adjutant-General Corbin and Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn, repudiated connection with the enterprise, but they committed the error of obtaining an appointment for the discontented officer, Major Hawkes, in order to silence him. He was on his way to Manila, under this appointment, when Secretary Root discovered what had happened and ordered his dismissal by telegraph.

"Apparently the monopoly scheme had been abandoned already, and Root's action cleared the War Department from all connection with it. Meiklejohn is no longer assistant secretary and Corbin is the only person of importance involved in the inquiry. Even as far as it has gone, the evidence seems to have cleared the skirts of the army. If circumstances create unusual opportunities for corruption in military administration, our army appears to possess and to use exceptionally vigorous means for preventing and punishing it."

The Kansas City *Times* (Dem.) takes a more serious view of the matter, declaring its belief that Corbin and Meiklejohn were implicated, and that Heistand is being made a scapegoat of by his superiors in the Army Department.

A NEW ISTHMIAN CANAL TREATY.

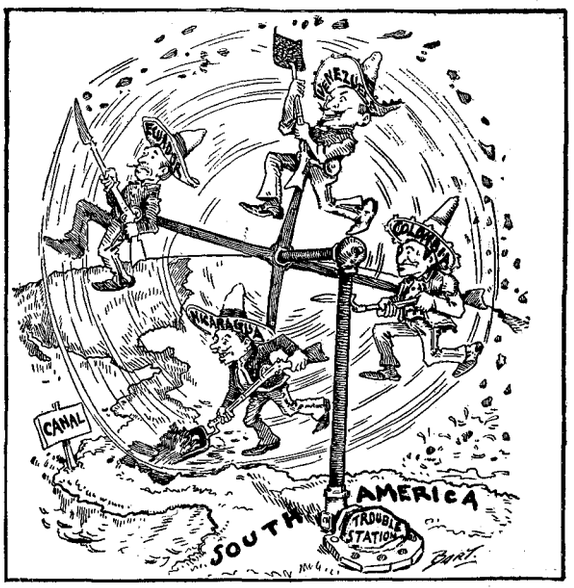
IT is reported from Washington that a new treaty covering the construction of the long-delayed Isthmian canal has been agreed upon by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote, and that early in November it will be formally signed. The new treaty, it is believed, will meet all the serious objections made against the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, and its three main provisions are summed up as follows:

1. The United States shall be free to construct, operate, and control an isthmian canal, such canal to be open in time of peace to the ships of all nations upon equal terms.

2. In the event of war or disturbance the United States shall have the right to take such steps on the isthmus as it may deem proper and necessary for the protection of its national interests.

3. The Clayton-Bulwer treaty shall be superseded by the new convention—abrogated entirely.

"Secretary Hay is entitled to hearty congratulations upon a remarkable diplomatic achievement," observes the Chicago *Evening Post* (Ind.), "and the British Government to equally sincere felicitation upon a wise, statesmanlike recognition of England's true interests." Says the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind. Rep.):



LET 'EM DIG THE CANAL.

This revolutionary movement in South America should be turned to some purpose. —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

"The British Government is extremely desirous of having a canal built. The great waterway will prove of inestimable benefit to England's shipping and commercial interests, and she will reap the advantage without the expenditure of a penny, if the United States constructs the canal. The new convention was, no doubt, submitted to Senators, and will now probably receive their approval; and the President, following the policy declared by President McKinley in favor of an isthmian canal, has explicitly given his adherence to the project. The new treaty will be submitted to Congress in December, and, with all obstacles removed, will probably be speedily ratified. In spite of commissions, elaborate surveys, and reports, a route must still be chosen. The special government commission, appointed at the end of the previous Congress, has inclined strongly toward the Nicaragua route; but during the past year the directors of the Panama Canal, who formerly refused to treat on reasonable terms for the sale of the French company's plant and concession, have shown a disposition to strike a bargain with the United States."

The Altanta *News* (Dem.) says that the Congressmen from the South should act as one man in pushing the canal bill through Congress, adding that "the work ought to have begun ten years ago." The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) declares:

"It is to be hoped that the Senate will ratify this treaty; that a canal will speedily thereafter be begun at some point, and that

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the spirit of concession that has animated Great Britain will be appreciated by the people of the United States and make for a continuance of pleasant relations between the two nations. Indeed, it is not too much to say that, altho Great Britain has given up only what we would have taken anyway, she has placed us under an obligation of no mean proportions. What might have become a serious irritation will be, under this treaty, almost a guaranty of peace with her. Great Britain has given an earnest of willingness to favor the United States as she would favor no other Power on earth to-day."

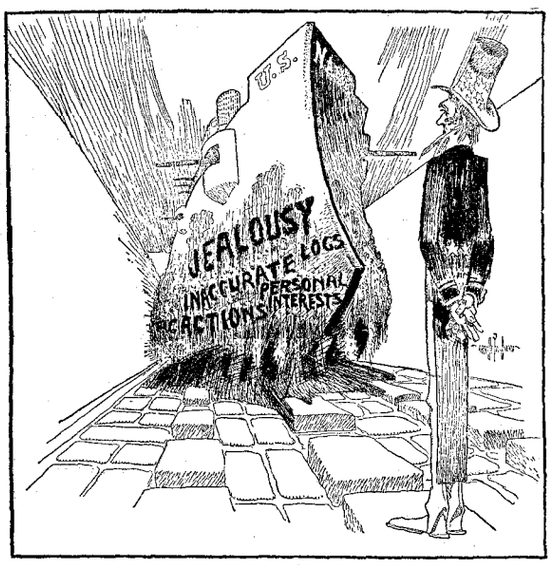
HOW THE NAVY APPEARS IN THE LIGHT OF THE SCHLEY INQUIRY.

WHILE the vast amount of testimony that is being taken in the Schley inquiry has failed to change a single newspaper, so far as we have seen, in its opinion of Admirals Schley and Sampson, opinion of the navy as a whole seems to have suffered a serious decline. A typical comment is the following from the Mobile *Register:*

"The court of inquiry at Washington, that started out to investigate the conduct of Admiral Schley, is developing into a grand jury which is finding an indictment against the general conduct of the navy. The document may never be presented to any other court but the public, but it is nevertheless a formidable one. Incorrect charts, unreliable log records, failure to transmit orders, alteration of official telegrams and reports—these are some of the counts in the indictment, and they are sustained by the admissions of the highest officials in the navy. Another count, that seems about to be proved, is conspiracy on the part of certain men in high places to rob a gallant naval officer of his reputation. The public is taking deep interest in the matter and will shortly be ready with its verdict."

And the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says similarly:

"In all this Schley-Sampson business there is, to Americans who have brains in their heads and a little iron in their blood, nothing so depressing as the spirit of jealousy which evidently animates many of the officers of the United States navy. In



DRY-DOCKING NEEDED.
—*The Boston Herald.*

reading the testimony of not a few witnesses who have appeared before the court of inquiry, one is led to believe that among American naval officers the cultivation and conservation of puerile animosity is little less than necessary and requisite. The record of the court now sitting in Washington is so blazed with evidences of this contemptible characteristic that it is wellnigh incredible that the present naval *régime* is, in truth, possible in a nation whose history is luminous with the names and deeds of Lawrence, Perry, MacDonough, John Paul Jones, Farragut, Semmes, and Dewey.

"Yet the fact is there—clearly visible even to the unskilled eye. The inquiry regarding the reasons for this degeneration in the naval personnel is so persistent that it can not be, and should not be, ignored. It is not necessary to search far in order to ascertain the causes of this deplorable condition: the secret of present tendencies may be found in the tone and temper of men who, living lives of ease throughout thirty years of uninterrupted peace, have attempted (which is bad enough), and too frequently have succeeded in the effort (which is infinitely worse), to substitute the lotus-warmth of the drawing-room for the severe discipline of a navy that should be ready at any moment to 'clear for action.' In yielding to the temptation that has pressed concretely and hard upon them since the close of the Civil War, American naval officers have, in surrendering to 'the standards of the *salon*,' lost mightily in real dignity of manner and of conduct, in moral height and in all the virile qualities that have shed lustrous honor upon the American navy. There can be no doubt that to the discerning eye the United States navy to-day is, in this respect, the least American, if not the most un-American, thing in this country of ours. The earlier glory of the navy, based upon actual service and republican simplicity, has been superseded by a monarchical snobbishness which would rule all plans, purposes, ambitions, and hopes by that most insidious foe of republican government—the law of caste."

Perhaps it is not surprising that a line of testimony that leads some papers to declare that the evidence is strongly in Admiral Schley's favor, and others to declare that it is strongly against him, should bring at least one newspaper to a conclusion opposite to that expressed in the comments just quoted. The Seattle *Post-Intelligencer* says:

"In the light of the voluminous and interesting testimony thus far advanced, the conclusion is exactly the one reached by most men who had not let themselves be drawn into this controversy or permitted their minds to be blinded by partizanship; and that is that every admiral and every captain in the operation before and about Santiago was trying to do his whole duty, faithfully and courageously, by his country; and that the controversy raised is most unfortunate, unnecessary, and the only episode of the whole war with Spain that throws discredit upon this country and upon her brilliant defenders."

Nationality of Czolgosz Again.—Czolgosz, the assassin, does not find any of our foreign contingents in this country ready to admit that he is one of their number. In our issue for September 21 we said that "current reports have represented that he is of Polish blood, tho of American birth," but added that "a number of Polish societies and journals of this country have repudiated the idea of his Polish nationality, claiming that he is a Russian Hebrew." This claim is now disputed by a Cleveland rabbi, who encloses clippings from the Cleveland papers to show that the assassin's parents are Polish Catholics, born in Prussia. The brother of the assassin, as reported in an interview in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, says: "We are of Polish descent, altho some people are trying to make out that we are Russians"; and his father says that he was "born and raised at Innowraclaw, County of Posen, in Western Prussia." The assassin himself was born in Detroit. The Jewish papers speak very feelingly in regard to the insinuation that Czolgosz is a Hebrew. *The American Israelite* (Cincinnati), for example, says:

"While no one will blame the Poles for trying to prove that the assassin was neither their countryman nor a coreligionist, their action in stating that he was a Russian Jew, when they were in absolute ignorance of the facts, was detestable—their silence since they have become well-informed is vile. Their failure to come forward like men and admit their mistake is cowardly and will not easily be forgotten. We speak of this subject once more, as we want to warn the Jews of America first and then all honest people that an attempt is being made to falsify history, to put upon those of the Jewish faith a part of the odium of the infamous act of the assassin, without the slightest warrant in fact as an excuse for doing so. Let it be remembered that not only is Czolgosz not a Jew, but also that none of those who are

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being mentioned as prominent Anarchists are Jews. The foreign sound of Polish, Russian, Slavonic, Galician, etc., names is misleading. None of this *canaille* is part or parcel of American Jewry."

CAMPAIGNING IN SAMAR.

ALMOST at the same time that the cable brings news of the disaster in the island of Samar on September 29, in which a company of American troops was nearly wiped out by a native attack, the Manila *New American* arrives by mail with a timely article describing the difficulties our troops will encounter in chasing the elusive Samar Filipino. The native leader of the Samar insurrection is Lucban, and "at present," says *The New American* (August 29), "the forces which have been more or less actively employed since last May in the endeavor to surround and capture this wily leader have made practically no headway, with the exception of having driven him and his forces into the northernmost end of the island, which at that part resembles a triangle, with the apex at the north."

The description of the country through which the chase must be carried on is not very encouraging. The Manila paper says of it:

"With the exception of a small part of the island, the ground is entirely covered with a dense jungle, which it is next to impossible to penetrate. The trails lead off fairly and after a few miles end in a blank wall of jungle, which is so matted that it takes hours for the soldiers to cut a trail wide enough for the passage of a single man at a time. What the natives call trails in the mountains are simply paths almost entirely covered with jungle grass, rattan, and bamboo, through which the hardy mountaineers force their way with ease, while the more encumbered and less accustomed white soldier can not get through at all.

"To add to the difficulties of the chase, the natives never fire more than one volley, after which they disappear, being undiscoverable ten feet away, so long as they remain quiet. This has hampered the advance of many an avenging column, chasing the insurrectos, after a volley fired, into Catbalogan, Calbayoc, and other towns.

"Then, too, the trails are partly through the beds of streams, and the sharp points of the lava rock cut through the shoes and leggings of the men, frequently crippling them so that they can not proceed. In this way by falling upon a rocky path while on the 'hike,' General Hughes was so badly crippled as to be unable to leave his quarters for many days.

"It is said by those experienced with the mountain life that the insurrectos are at present living entirely on 'camotes'—sweet potatoes.

"If this be the case, they will soon be cut off from their only available supplies, as in September the native sweet potatoes begin to dry up, and are no longer fit for food. Natives of Catbalogan and other towns, who have been prisoners in the hands of the insurrectos lately, report that they are entirely without rice or other food, and are dependent upon the sweet potatoes, so that they may soon be driven in by hunger."

The Samar leader is described as anxious to surrender, but kept from it by financial reasons. To quote again:

"One factor in the probable surrender or capture of Lucban is the fact that he really wants to surrender, according to his intimate friends. But he also desires to save the rather large amount of money which he has collected as insurgent taxes. As this is in Mexican silver, it forms an obstacle to his rapid transit, inasmuch as his quartermaster and commissary generals are opposed to letting him get away with the boodle. This may sooner or later result in his capture through the treachery of the men of his command, who want their share of the money. Or he may become so disgusted, that he will surrender without stipulating for the safety of the treasure.

"The efforts made to secure this prince of freebooters are of all kinds. His men have been corrupted, scared, and cajoled into betraying him, but so far with no success. Attempts have been made to surround him, but he has always escaped the snare, and at last is getting too wary to place himself within reach. Part of the coast of Leyte is across a channel varying from a half mile to four miles in width, and he may succeed in getting away from the cordon which is now being drawn around him. But he could not hold out in Leyte as he has done in Samar. The tip of the triangle where his forces are now confined is one of the most difficult parts of the island, but detachments are now in the field, in camps, and are working out from these camps, cutting new trails. Lucban's repair shop was captured and destroyed, as have also been the little pueblos which have given him refuge, and slowly his range is narrowing."

The general health of the troops in Samar is said to be "superb." "There is no material fever, no dysentery, and but a few cases of sickness inseparable from the nature of the rainy season hikes. The officers report the island as a very healthy place of residence, and say that Luzon, with the same amount of exposure, would have shown a large mortality list, with crowded hospitals."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ROUGH riding strengthens the spine, as the politicians are already observing.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

KITCHENER is said to be hampered by a large number of petty jealousies. Then there are the Boers, too.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

CHINA has realized, on the largest scale ever known, the proverb that wealth does not necessarily bring happiness.—*The Washington Star.*

KING EDWARD expects to visit his colonies when the Boer war is over. Perhaps King Edward expects to live as long as his mother did.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A MISSOURI paper now refers to him as "Theo" instead of "Teddy." Thus does the dignity of office impress itself upon the denizens of even the most primitive and remote regions.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

WE might sum up Colonel Roosevelt, *more Gilbertico*, something as follows: "Smack of Lord Cromer, Jeff Davis a touch of him, little of Lincoln, but not very much of him; Kitchener, Bismarck, and Germany's Will, Jupiter, Chamberlain, Buffalo Bill." It remains to be seen whether the residuum will make a President after the heart of the United States.—*The St. James's Gazette.*

THE TRANSVAAL WAR SITUATION.

KITCHENER (marking time): "As soon as you give in, I'll let you up!"
THE BOER: "I can hold out much longer not, but never will I give in yet!" —*The Montreal Witness.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

WILL AMERICAN-SPOKEN ENGLISH BECOME THE STANDARD?

PROF. BRANDER MATTHEWS asserts that in a comparatively short time the real home of the English language will be in the United States instead of in England. The language in all its purity, he says (in a recently published book, "Parts of Speech"), will be found in this country instead of in its birthplace. In his view, the activity of the people of the United States is fatal to the cultivation of dialects, while the reverse is the case in England, where, he declares, the Yorkshireman can not understand the cockney, and where "the Scot sits silent in the house of the Cornishman." Even in highly educated circles in England he observes a tendency to depart from the purest form of language, notably in the use of such terms as "clark" for clerk and "lydy" for lady. Again, he declares that the colonizing process carried on by the British nation in odd parts of the world has already had its effect on the language of the Britons. The verbal terms of India, South Africa, Australia, and Canada have crept into the tongue and by degrees have changed it. On the other hand, Professor Matthews points out, there are few language changes going on in the United States. He admits that we are getting some new words from slang and from the workshop and the laboratory, but he regards these as slight in number and not likely to affect the language as a whole. Peculiarities of accent in different sections of this country, called "Americanisms," are not, in his judgment, Americanisms at all, but simply individualisms. On the whole he finds the conversational English of the people of the United States to be remarkably uniform, and his conclusion is that America is to be the home of pure English in the future. The Denver *Republican* (September 22) is inclined to accept this conclusion, saying:

"There is no reason to regard Professor Matthews's view as impossible, or even far-fetched. A comparatively few years ago any one would have been laughed at as daft had he prophesied that the financial center of the world would shift from London to New York, yet now even the most staid and conservative London business men have reconciled themselves to that inevitable change. Consequently it is not unreasonable to suppose that the center of linguistic purity will eventually establish itself in the wake of trade. The nation that is too busy 'talking United States' to acquire dialects would certainly seem to be the natural conservator of the simplest and best English."

Professor Matthews is not alone among college instructors in his theory. Miss M. Carey Thomas, dean of Bryn Mawr College, in her address to the students in opening the college year, is reported by the New York *Sun* (October 2) as having said:

"In traveling in England this summer, when I reached the counties of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, I was astonished to find that the people on the streets and in the hotels spoke both in accentuation and pronunciation like Americans. When I read my guide-book I found that many of the well-known settlers of Pennsylvania and the Middle States had come from just these counties. The greatest number of the English-speaking race to-day are Americans, and it is our duty and your duty as college women to uphold the standard of English speech and to speak good, pure, simple English. In all probability in the future the English spoken by Americans will come to be, simply on account of our greater numbers, the standard of English throughout the world. We must see to it that in our mouths it loses nothing of its wonderful beauty."

The comment of the New York *Evening Post* (October 3) upon Miss Thomas's statement is as follows:

"Many facts lend color to this hypothesis. The colonial English, who will eventually outnumber the stay-at-homes, may get their clothes, but not their speech, from London; and it is interesting to note that similar conditions have produced in the Englishmen of the Cape and of Australasia a type of physiognomy and of temperament far more like the American than the English. All this contributes toward the formation of the universal English pronunciation which Miss Thomas imagines. Of course anything like the absorption of London English by this new common speech would be unthinkable. The pronunciation and intonation of cultured London would simply share the fate of the other so-called 'best' pronunciations. They still tell you that you must learn French at Tours, German at Hanover, Italian at Florence or Siena; but everybody knows that there is a fallacy in the counsel. Beautiful pronunciations these are all, but they are not French, German, and Italian as spoken by the majority of the best speakers of those respective countries. Some such position is already that of London, in the great English-speaking world."

THE COMING SEASON OF GRAND OPERA.

AMONG the artists who will appear in grand opera this winter is Sibyl Sanderson, who has not been heard in New York in five years, and never in San Francisco, her native city. Calvé is coming back; so are Breval, Emma Eames, Sembrich, and Ternina. Other old favorites to return are Bauermeister, Scheff, Heink, Dippel, Vanni, Campanari, Scotti, Viviani, and Blass. Jean de Reszke will not be here, but there will be a new tenor, Bandrowski, and we shall hear also Alvarez, Bars, Van Dyck, Eilbert, De Marchi, Reiss, and Salignac. The conductors will be Walter Damrosch, M. Flon, and Signor Sepelli. The noticeable novelties in the operas are Paderewski's "Manru," De Lava's "Messaline," and a Verdi cycle. Of this last innovation the Brooklyn *Eagle* (September 26) says:

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MISS SIBYL SANDERSON.

"Mr. Grau has tried to break through the Wagner worship of New York heretofore by various devices, including a Mozart cycle. Usually he has had to come back to Wagner as his main reliance and give one or two Wagner cycles to fill the corners of his treasury and appease the insatiable appetite of New York for the works of that composer. This year he is announcing a Verdi cycle, which will give him a chance to sing dear old 'Trovatore' a lot, and will involve the revival of 'Ernani' and 'The Masked Ball,' with which modern New York is unfamiliar, but which most of his European singers can probably give without rehearsal. So they can 'Traviata' and 'Rigoletto,' which will be part of the plan. So will 'Otello,' which is little heard here, and in which Alvaree, the explosive tenor of two seasons ago, will sing."

Already the season has begun with the first performance in Albany, N. Y., October 7. At Toronto a concert was given in honor of the Duke of York. The company is now on its way to San Francisco by way of Rochester, Syracuse, Buffalo, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Houston, and Los Angeles, returning by way of San Antonio,

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Austin, Dallas, Kansas City, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Cleveland, opening in New York December 23. After a season of eleven weeks here, the company will visit Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

The impresario, Mr. Grau, has made the official announcement of his program as follows, which we take from *The American Art Journal* (September 28):

"One of the stipulations of my contract with Paderewski is that Bandrowski shall sing the leading rôle in 'Manru.' He has appeared in the opera at Lemberg and Cracow. Bandrowski is

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MME. EMMA EAMES.

a Pole. He has never visited America. Paderewski had never met him until after the first rehearsals of the opera. The composer thinks he is the only tenor who can fully interpret the rôle. Bandrowski has been connected with the opera company at Frankfort. I understand he is in trouble with the management over his signing a contract to come to America.

"'Manru' will be produced about February 1. In the cast will be Mmes. Sembrich, Schumann-Heink, and Fritzi Scheff, and Messrs. Bispham and Blass. The performance will be in German. Paderewski said it would be impossible to obtain a French translation in time. I wanted to produce 'Manru' with a French cast.

"In 'Messaline' Mme. Calvé will sing the title rôle and Alvarez will appear as the gladiator, Helion. . . . . .

"Nearly all the artists will be heard in new rôles. Suzanne Adams will sing in 'La Bohéme'; Mme. Breval in 'Tosca,' and as Brunnhilde; Mme. Calvé in 'Messaline' and in 'Les Huguenots'; Mme. Eames in "Il Trovatore'; Mme. Gadski in 'Les Huguenots'; Mme. Sibyl Sanderson in 'Manon' and 'Romeo et Juliette'; Mme. Sembrich in 'Ernani,' 'L'Elisire d'Amore,' and 'Lohengrin'; Miss Fritzi Scheff in 'Carmen'; Mme. Ternina in 'La Gioconda' and 'Un Ballo in Maschera'; Mme. Louise Homer in 'Lohengrin,' and Mme. Schumann-Heink in 'Il Trovatore.'

"Alvarez in 'Le Cid,' 'Salammbo,' 'Otello,' 'L'Africaine,' and 'Messaline'; Mr. Dippel in 'Tristan' and 'Tosca'; Mr. Van Dyck in 'Gotterdammerung'; Mr. Demarchi in 'Les Huguenots,' 'Aida,' and 'Tosca'; Mr. Salignac in 'Manon,' 'L'Elisire d'Amore,' and 'La Bohéme'; Mr. Campanari in 'Un Ballo in Maschera'; Mr. Scotti in 'Otello,' 'La Giaconda,' and 'Ernani'; Mr. Van Rooy in 'Lohengrin'; Mr. Plançon in 'La Giaconda'; Mr. Journet in 'Carmen,' and Edouard de Reszke in 'Die Walküre' and 'Ernani.'"

"THE VOYAGE OF ITHOBAL" AND THE FINAL TEST OF POETRY.

THE final test of poetry, according to a reviewer in the most scholarly of the English critical journals—*The Athenæum*—is to be found in this question: Is there any essential, or only an accidental, difference between this verse and prose? The reviewer is dealing with Sir Edwin Arnold's new poem, "The Voyage of Ithobal," which he finds "extremely readable," and abounding in clear and striking pictures. "For the most part the book is made up of description, and the descriptions are always good." But how about the final test?

"Is the book, then, poetry? It is interesting; it makes pictures; it is told simply and briefly. All these are qualities which go to the making of poetry, and they are qualities which we often find lacking in much that is accepted for poetry. But there is one test to be applied, the final one: Is there any essential, or only an accidental, difference between this verse and prose? Would the narrative, if told in prose, have been essentially different? Does the verse add anything essential to the qualities it would have had if written in prose? We have already said that it is more concise; but conciseness, tho a merit, is not an essentially poetical merit. It is interesting, simple, and makes pictures; but all these, tho merits in poetry, are not less merits in prose."

To further illustrate his point, the reviewer contrasts a passage from Sir Edwin Arnold's poem with a passage from "the other Arnold, the Arnold who is accepted as a poet, Matthew Arnold." The passage by Sir Edwin is the following description of butterflies:

> Thou had'st not missed the flag-flower, or the lote,
> The blood-red granate-bud or palm blossom,
> Nor all thine Egypt's gardens, viewing there
> What burning brilliance danced on double wings
> From stem to stem, or lighted on the leaves,
> Blotting the gray and brown with lovely blaze
> Of crimsons, silver-spotted, summer blues
> By gold fringe bordered, and gemmed ornament
> Alight with living luster. One, all pale,
> The color of the sunrise when pearl clouds
> Take their first flush; one, as if lazulite
> Were cut to filmy blue and gold; and one,
> Black with gold bosses; and a purple one,
> Wings broad as is my palm with silvery moons
> And script of what the gods meant when they made
> This delicate work, flitting across the shade,
> This breath a burning jewel, at the next
> With closed vans seeming like a faded twig
> It perched on, or the dry brown mossy bark.

The passage from Matthew Arnold which is presented in contrast is the following from "Sohrab and Rustum":

> For many a league
> The shorn and parcelled Oxus strains along
> Through beds of sand and matted rushy isles—
> Oxus forgetting the bright speed he had
> In his high mountain cradle in Pamere,
> A foiled circuitous wanderer:—till at last
> The longed-for dash of waves is heard, and wide
> His luminous home of waters opens, bright
> And tranquil, from whose floor the new-bathed stars
> Emerge, and shine upon the Aral Sea.

The Athenæum critic comments as follows:

"That is poetry, is it not? There can be no hesitation about it. But the pretty passage about the butterflies, is that also poetry? Well, the answer is not likely to be so prompt. Imagine the passage about the butterflies written in prose, and what would be lacking? It is not certain that there would be anything lacking. The cadences of the verse are quite pleasant, but they express nothing which prose cadences would not express; there is no magic in words or in cadences. But imagine the other passage written in prose. It would make good prose, but in the best possible prose rendering there would be something lacking. There is a magic not only in the words, but in the cadences, which no prose cadences could replace. It is the cadence, even more than the words, in those last four lines, which evokes the picture; it is from the cadence that we get the rarer part of our imaginative pleasure and satisfaction. Other and many differences there are between the two passages, but that is the essential difference, and that is the reason why

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Matthew Arnold in 'Sohrab and Rustum' wrote poetry, and Sir Edwin Arnold in 'The Voyage of Ithobal' has written prose."

The London *Outlook* congratulates Sir Edwin "on having achieved in his seventieth year a poetical exercise which would have done no discredit to his prime." For the poem, it says, "one can have little but praise." "Nowhere does Sir Edwin fail in mastery of his medium, and quite frequently he compasses little touches which take one as Shakespeare's daffodils took the winds of March."

Mr. W. L. Courtney reviews "The Voyage of Ithobal" in the London *Daily Telegraph* (September 17), and speaks of it as "a fine, stately, well-poised, and well-managed poem, a work of fanciful history, which only a true artist could design or a poet accomplish, an epic in a day when we were beginning to wonder whether epics would ever be written again." Mr. Courtney calls attention to a descriptive touch in the poem—"Like to one whose hapless eyes have lost the lovely light of day"—and says: "The simile becomes pathetic when we remember that the author of 'The Voyage of Ithobal' has written this long and serious poem, full of accurate geographical details, full also of scenes glowing with life and color, while he himself sits in blindness, dictating the visions which his eyes can no longer see."

THE RESURRECTION OF SHERLOCK HOLMES.

SINCE the death of Conan Doyle's hero detective, Sherlock Holmes, some years ago, no new story of that redoubtable man has been published. The long and painful silence has now been broken, and the great detective resumes operations in *The Strand Magazine* (September). His resurrection furnishes a theme to the London *Daily News* for a long editorial in which Conan Doyle's detective works are contrasted with those of other Englishmen. The reality of Sherlock Holmes, we are told, is like the universally admitted reality of some old hero of medieval fable. Just as Arthur and Barbarossa were to return again, men felt that this preposterous detective must return again. He is "probably the only literary creation since the creations of Dickens which has really passed into the life and language of the people."

Mr. Doyle's stories, we are assured, are conscientious works of art:

"There are in London more than nine hundred and ninety-nine detective stories and fictitious detectives, nearly all of which are bad literature, or rather not literature at all. If, as the saying goes, the public likes books because they are bad, it would not be the fact that the one fictitious detective who is familiar to the whole public is the one fictitious detective who is a work of art. The fact of the matter is that the notion that because men read Mr. Guy Boothby and neglect Mr. George Meredith, therefore they prefer bad work to good, is a silly confusion of ideas. . .

"The man who writes such literature as 'The Egoist' has no right to expect to be as popular as Mr. Conan Doyle, any more than a man who made incomparable astronomical telescopes would expect them to sell like umbrellas. But it would be odd to deduce from this that the ordinary man has a weird and occult tenderness for a bad umbrella.

"The real moral of the popularity of the adventures of Sherlock Holmes lies in the existence of a great artistic neglect. There are a large number of perfectly legitimate forms of art which are almost entirely neglected by good artists—the detective story, the farce, the book of boyish adventure, the melodrama, the music-hall song. The real curse of these things is not that they are too much regarded, but that they are not regarded enough; that they are despised even by those who write them. Mr. Conan Doyle triumphed, and triumphed deservedly, because he took his art seriously, because he lavished a hundred little touches of real knowledge and genuine picturesqueness on the police novelette. . . . He wrote the best work in a popular form, and he found that because it was the best it was also the most popular. Men needed stories, and had been content to take bad ones; and they were right, for a story in itself is a marvelous and excellent thing, and a bad story is better than no story just as half a loaf is better than no bread. But when a detective story was written by a man who refused to despise his art, who carried all their dreams to fulfilment, they preferred him to the bungling and irresponsible authors who had catered for them before."

IS TRASHY READING BETTER FOR CHILDREN THAN NO READING?

BLOOD-AND-THUNDER literature is not, after all, such a bad things for boys, if certain claims that have recently been made for it are to be allowed. It is said that such literature will be effective when nothing else would be in developing in many children the reading habit, and, the habit having once been developed, the taste is gradually improved and a demand created for better books. *The Publishers' Circular*, of England, recently contained an article by an American preacher, Rev. T. B. Gregory, who wrote on this subject as follows:

"Blood and thunder are as necessary to a boy's moral nature as beef and potatoes are to his body, and unless he gets them as freely and as plentifully as he gets his daily bread he will grow up to be an intellectual and moral weakling. The dime novel may do the boy some harm, just as, occasionally, his dinner may distress him when he takes too much of it; but the harm he will get from it as compared with the food will be trifling. The 'penny dreadful' is much less harmful than the 'penny pious' that is dealt out to the children at the Sunday-school. The 'penny dreadful' is at least human, and is to that extent true, while the 'penny pious' is a bloodless, marrowless, dehumanized affair that simply serves to disgust the boy who reads it.'"

A somewhat similar view of the possible benefits to be derived from the "penny dreadful" is presented in much more guarded language by Melvil E. Dewey, director of the New York State Library. He is quoted as follows by *The Library Review* (August):

"One who reads nothing has no basis for any preference. Some are willing to let children or adults read dime novels or 'yellow' journals, if necessary, to get the reading habit started. A foothold once gained, progress toward better things may begin. Some eminent librarians have gone so far as to advocate furnishing what most of us call trash for ground bait, in order to attract those who, they think, would not rise to anything higher. Many readers find their way to the best books only through reading and outgrowing the poorer; the problem before the Public Library is to decide at what point in this process of growth its work should begin."

The Library Review also quotes the librarian of the Boston Public Library to the following effect:

"I think that the tendency is to work from the bottom to the top in the matter of reading. As school-girls crave limes and pickles, so young folks seek the poorer book. Every boy one meets in the electric cars selects the lowest of the batch of newspapers offered him. A college professor of English literature whom I know began, I think, on 'Obi, or Three-fingered Jack,' and the stories of Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., such as 'The Gunmaker of Moscow.' An uneducated person will read books suited to his or her capacity. All classes must be fed at the Public Library with their own kinds of stuff."

The Rock (Church of England), quoting Rev. Mr. Gregory's words above, expresses its surprise and dissent as follows:

"It is at least curious to find a minister speaking thus, and one can only infer that he knows very little either of the floods of trash that flood a certain market in London, or of the healthy, manly literature, excellent in moral tone, that is turned out for our English boys by a score of firms, without a trace of mawkish sentimentality in a whole library of it."

A similar view is evidently held by a writer in the Baltimore *Sun*, who regrets the wide popularity among boys of George

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Alfred Henty's novels for the reason that, as he thinks, they vitiate the taste. He writes:

"No boy, unless he be exceptional, can turn from Henty to Scott and find pleasure in the latter. His taste has become vitiated; he has become so accustomed to the bad that he can not like the good. The literary quality in Scott repels him after he has been saturated with the milk-and-water of Henty; he has become impregnated with the artificial until art is weariness to him. His sense of humor has not been developed, for Henty's books are as dull as they are unnatural; after a 'course' of Henty he is no better able to appreciate real literature than when he first began to read. His taste has been developed downward instead of upward."

SOME LETTERS OF VERDI.

IN Milan, a monthly periodical, *Lettura*, has been printing some newly found correspondence between Giuseppe Verdi and a friend, covering a period of forty years or more. From the letters Mr. Henry Wilton Thomas has selected a number of interesting examples, parts of which we quote as they appear in *The Criterion* (September). The composer contrasts Patti and Malibran in a letter from Genoa, December 27, 1877:

"Nothing new here except the recitals of Patti. The enthusiasm of the public was wonderful, and well merited, for Patti is an artiste so natural and yet so complete that perhaps there never has been her equal. And Malibran? Very great, but not always the same; a sublime talent, but at times *baroque*. Her style of singing was not pure, her action was not always correct, and her voice grated in the acute tones. Notwithstanding all this, she was a great, a wonderful artist. But Patti is more complete. An incomparable voice, style most pure, a splendid actress, with a charm and naturalness that no one else possesses."

In 1876, Verdi expressed himself somewhat adversely about Gounod, thus:

"When the young shall know that it is not necessary to seek the light in Mendelssohn, Chopin, or Gounod they will invent. Strange that they should take for their models of the lyric drama the works of authors who are not dramatic. You will be surprised that I say this of the author of 'Faust.' But what would you have? Gounod is a great musician, the first master of France; but he does not possess dramatic fiber. Stupendous music, magnificent details, the word well expressed nearly always (understand me, the word, not the situation); but the characters are not well drawn, and there is no particular color or atmosphere in his dramas. This *inter nos*."

And again, in 1878, just after Gounod had brought out "Poliuto," Verdi wrote:

"I know little or nothing of matters musical, but I have heard of the faint success of Gounod. It is needless to deceive ourselves. Let us look at men as they are. Gounod is a great musician. He produces compositions for the chamber and instrumentations in a superior manner and all his own. But he is not an artist of dramatic fiber. The story of 'Faust' is belittled in his hands. It is the same with 'Romeo and Juliet,' and it must prove so with his 'Poliuto.' In a word, he always does well with detached pieces, but is weak in situations and draws character badly. So it is with many, many others. Don't call me a backbiter. It is the sincere expression of my opinion to a friend with whom I will not be hypocritical."

Verdi's animadversions on the critics are a trifle tart. In 1874 he asks his friend concerning certain French criticisms of his "Requiem Mass":

"Tell me frankly, you, who are something of a journalist, are the criticisms of these gentlemen to be taken seriously? Do you think that most of them know or understand anything? Do you think they penetrate the heart of a composition and understand the aims of the composer? It can not be, it can not be. But useless to talk about the matter. Let us have art, the true art that creates, not the toothless art which the critics prate of, and which they themselves do not understand."

AN AUSTRALIAN VINDICATION OF MACAULAY.

MACAULAY'S reputation as a stylist, essayist, and historian has for years undeservedly suffered at the hands of the critics, thinks the Melbourne *Argus*. At first, it says, he obtained vogue by his originality:

"He handled English prose in a new fashion; he created essay-writing of a new species; he conceived of historical narrative in a new spirit. His style was as much his own invention as Carlylese was the invention of Carlyle. The perfect clearness of his crisp and sparkling sentences was a revelation. Jeffrey could not conceive where he picked up 'that style.' As a fact the style was the man, the outcome of a brain which saw everything in definite outline and coherent sequence, a brain which resented all muddle and mystification. His innovations in the region of the essay are his second claim. There had been essays galore before Macaulay, but none of the same scope and brilliance of design. . . . To gather and select the facts into an unflagging tale, to render a slice of real history more attractive than many a novel, this was the work of one whom anybody may criticize but whom few can imitate."

All this, continues *The Argus*, brought Macaulay much popularity; but the inevitable reaction came:

"The critics of style declared that the crisp sentences had a metallic ring; that they were too garish and rhetorical to be capable of telling the truth about anything.' Herein the critics omitted to distinguish the prentice work, which Macaulay himself condemned, from the writing of his maturity. . . . Macaulay was no psychologist; he had scoffed at philosophy, and at the practitioners of the art of drawing up empty buckets from the well of hidden truth. Therefore the schools which prefer to 'think about thinking' rather than about facts of nearer experience proclaimed him an awful example of superficiality. The rummagers in archives found some few errors in his facts, and affected to find more. In his essays he was wrong about Bacon and about Boswell; he was unhappy with Von Ranke's Popes. And yet from all the volumes of his 'History' even the malevolence of a Croker could glean but a paltry list of sins. He was declared partizan by those whose own feelings were still more partizan, and who forgot that in his speeches in Parliament upon the reform bill, Jewish disabilities, copyright, and the corn laws he was proved invariably right."

The Argus is of opinion that for Macaulay the present is a period of rehabilitation. It says:

"The present generation can judge more fairly. It can recognize Macaulay's limitations without asperity. It can deny him profundity, absolute veracity, or absolute good taste. But it also recognizes his rare lucidity of style, his incomparable story-telling genius, his masculine good sense, his intellectual and moral integrity, and his immense knowledge. It rightly argues that these qualities are ample to make a man a classic of his century."

NOTES.

"THE president of Johns Hopkins University," so *The Pathfinder* asserts, "is of opinion that the rapid increase of public libraries, and especially of the many subscription enterprises which now deliver books, like ice or milk, at the door, leads to an excess of reading which is fast becoming not alone a craze, but a disease, endangering mental digestion. A prominent clergyman thinks that too much reading stops thinking and suppresses talking. Mr. Howells comes to about the same conclusion, and thinks that more chatting and less reading would be better for us. He thinks that books of fiction should not be placed in libraries till they are a year old—in order to quell to some extent the popular fever for light reading."

AT the London Royal Academy Exhibition an annual vote is taken to determine the most popular picture. This year, says the New York *Evening Post* (September 21), Benjamin Constant's portrait of Queen Victoria, which was given the place of honor by order of the King, and was thus specially distinguished, was the most popular picture. Sidney Cooper, the veteran Academician, now past ninety years of age, stood high in the list. Alma-Tadema was adjudged to have the best portrait of a man, and Frank Dicksee the best portrait of a woman. Leader heads the list among the landscapists, Tayler among the historical painters, and Stanhope Forbes among the marine painters. E. A. Abbey received the largest vote for a religious picture. Almost all these popular awards, says *The Post*, with, perhaps, the exception of the last named, completely ignore the judgment of the professional critics.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE MOLD PLANT.

THE housewife who makes jam and jelly, or who cans fruit, at this season, takes all possible precautions against the growth of mold in her glasses and jars, regarding it only as a disagreeable pest. To those botanists, however, who make a specialty of the study of this class of fungi the mold-plants are things of beauty. Something about them may be learned from an article by Harriet L. Shiek in *The Kitchen Magazine* (October). Says this writer:

"Nothing in nature is more beautiful than these members of the Hypomycetes. Associated in our minds with death and decay, an unreasoning prejudice has developed against them which the microscope may dispel. In many cases the fungi do accompany the organic change of dissolution, but as the lily rises in unsullied beauty above the foulest pond, so a mold may develop its frost-like daintiness, its perfect cleanliness, and exquisite coloring in the midst of putrefaction. The presence of the fungi, however, is in no wise indicative of such change, as they also thrive in the cleanest soil and are wholly innocuous in their growth. A few pathogenic molds do exist, but they are too few and too rare to be considered here.

"Seen through a microscope, we forget the spirit of enmity with which we have ever swept the mold aside, and can but look in wonder at the delicate tracery, the marvelous, indescribable beauty of these fungi. The manner of growth is similar to that of all plant life. In the beginning there is the spore, corresponding to the seed. The spore germinates and sends out shoots, known as the mycelium, along the surface. In a few varieties there is also a downward branching corresponding, in a way, to the roots of vegetable life, but these varieties are not common. After the mycelium has attained some size an upward growth takes place, the branches known as aerial hyphæ; from the growth and development of these hyphæ come the spores which are to continue the life of the plant through the next generation. The mycelium and aerial hyphæ of all molds have in common with the roots and stems of all plant life a cellular structure, the cells varying in size and shape according to the kind or conditions of growth."

The most common of the molds, Miss Shiek tells us, is the *Penicilium glaucum*, well known to housekeepers as the fungus against which a fight is made at canning-time. It first forms a grayish-green mat over the surface on which it grows. If removed, it gives off a fine, powdery dust, which consists of millions of spores. Fig. 1 shows these in process of germination—highly magnified, of course. Fig. 2 shows the stage of growth at the end of forty-eight hours, the plant at this time being just visible to the naked eye. The blackened ends are aerial hyphæ. To the housewife, of course, these details of the mold-plant's life are not so interesting as a description of the means by which she may compass its death. Here, too, the writer gives us valuable information:

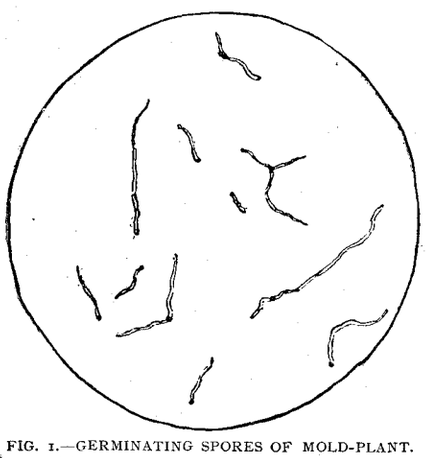

FIG. 1.—GERMINATING SPORES OF MOLD-PLANT.

"The resisting power of spores is much greater than that of the growing plant. A temperature of 150° is usually sufficient to destroy the life of the growing mold; but the spores have it in them to resist such paltry attack. In fact, the surest way of killing a spore is to encourage it to germinate and then destroy it before it has had time for reproduction. The time required for germination and reproduction varies with the mold as well as with the amount of heat and moisture present; so the careful housewife who would keep her preserves free from these fungi should not allow more than twenty-four hours to pass after canning without resterilizing. Even then, it must be told, nature has provided these tenacious plants with a way of upsetting the best-laid plans for their undoing. Spores can and do under certain conditions, so far not understood by science, pass into a resting stage, when instead of sprouting at once as a normal growth would do, they simply lie dormant for an indefinite period, whimsically germinating at their own sweet will. In the case of *Penicilium*, a German scientist has discovered that a spore may lie quiescent for two years, and then with encouraging changes in the way of heat and moisture may germinate and develop into a sturdy growth. This is the probable explanation why canned fruit will sometimes exhibit no mold for months, and then make sick the housekeeper's heart with a thick green growth. It is consoling to know, however, that while these fungi may not be desirable as food, they are quite harmless; altho, being disagreeable of odor, they might in some cases produce nausea."

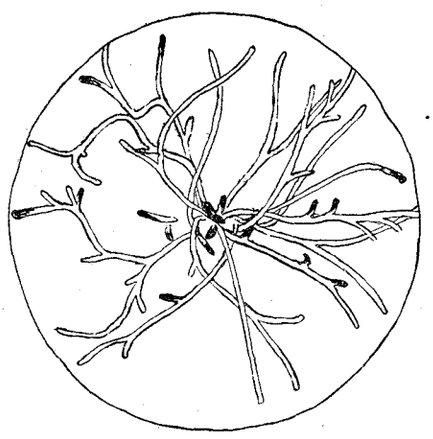

FIG. 2.—MOLD-PLANT FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OLD.

HOW DO BIRDS LEARN TO SING?

FROM experiments on Baltimore orioles, Prof. W. E. D. Scott, curator of ornithology at Princeton University, believes that he has shown that birds may be caused to invent new songs by keeping them isolated from their kind and that one bird may learn a new method of song from another. Says Professor Scott in *Science* (October 4):

"Much has been written in regard to the songs of birds, and no small part of the literature of the subject has dealt with the problem of the way in which many kinds of birds have acquired the distinctive song that characterizes each different species.

"In the Eastern United States many of us recognize, without seeing, the singer, on hearing the song of one of our commoner native birds. We say, 'A robin is singing,' 'Listen to the bobolink,' 'That is a song sparrow.'

"Some who pay close and particular attention realize that individuals of a given kind have sometimes slight, tho marked, variations in the method of song that distinguish them from the masses of their kind and characterize them as individuals which are readily known by their *peculiar personal song*. So we say, 'This robin is a good singer,' 'The note of that thrush is particularly pleasing,' 'That oriole has some harsh notes.' . . . . . .

"The question at once suggests itself: How is this characteristic song acquired? A. R. Wallace and Lloyd Morgan especially have advanced hypotheses to account for the matter of call notes and song, and Mr. Morgan's word is based on many careful experiments that are set forth in his book, 'Habit and Instinct.' But, so far, I am not aware of any prolonged or detailed account of the study of this factor, as it develops with, and stands through, the life of a given individual, nor has a second generation been carefully watched."

In 1895, the writer goes on to tell us, he took from their parents, when about five days old, a pair of Baltimore orioles. The birds were allowed to hear no other birds sing, and in course of time they developed a song of their own which, says Professor Scott, was a loud, clear series of notes of great brilliancy, and poured forth in such rapid succession as to be like that of the house wren in the intervals, and lasting about as long as the

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warble of that bird. Except for the 'rattle' which was now and then a part of the repertoire, this song had nothing in it that reminded one of the song of the Baltimore oriole as heard in New York, Massachusetts, or at any point where the birds are found.

Later another pair of orioles, six days old, were reared in the company of the birds just described, and in course of time these began to sing in precisely the same way. No other birds, so far as Professor Scott knows, have ever sung exactly this song. The experimenter's interesting conclusion is:

"That two birds *isolated from their own kind and from all birds*, but with a strong inherited tendency to sing, originated a novel method of song, and that four birds, *isolated from wild representatives of their own kind, and associated with these two who had invented the new song*, learned it from them and never sang in any other way."

WHY MATTER MUST BE MOLECULAR.

A BRIEF and clear statement of the reasons that lead physicists to believe in the molecular theory is made by Prof. A. W. Rücker in his recent presidential address before the British Association. Says Professor Rücker:

"Matter in bulk appears to be continuous. Such substances as water or air appear to the ordinary observer to be perfectly uniform in all their properties and qualities, in all their parts. The hasty conclusion that these bodies are really uniform is, nevertheless, unthinkable. In the first place, the phenomena of diffusion afford conclusive proof that matter when apparently quiescent is, in fact, in a state of internal commotion. I need not recapitulate the familiar evidence to prove that gases and many liquids when placed in communication interpenetrate or diffuse into each other; or that air, in contact with a surface of water, gradually becomes laden with water vapor, while the atmospheric gases in turn mingle with the water. Such phenomena are not exhibited by liquids and gases alone, nor by solids at high temperatures only. Sir W. Roberts Austen has placed pieces of gold and lead in contact at a temperature of 18° C. After four years the gold had traveled into the lead to such an extent that not only were the two metals united, but, on analysis, appreciable quantities of the gold were detected even at a distance of more than 5 millimeters [nearly 2 inches] from the common surface, while within a distance of ¾ of a millimeter from the surface gold had penetrated into the lead to the extent of 1 ounce 6 pennyweights per ton, an amount which could have been profitably extracted. Whether it is or is not possible to devise any other intelligible account of the cause of such phenomena, it is certain that a simple and adequate explanation is found in the hypothesis that matter consists of discrete parts in a state of motion, which can penetrate into the spaces between the corresponding parts of surrounding bodies.

"The hypothesis thus framed is also the only one which affords a rational explanation of other simple and well-known facts. If matter is regarded as a continuous medium the phenomena of expansion are unintelligible. There is, apparently, no limit to the expansion of matter, or, to fix our attention on one kind of matter, let us say to the expansion of a gas; but it is inconceivable that a continuous material which fills or is present in every part of a given space could also be present in every part of a space a million times as great. Such a statement might be made of a mathematical abstraction; it can not be true of any real substance or thing. If, however, matter consists of discrete particles, separated from each other either direct by empty space or by something different from themselves, we can at once understand that expansion and contraction may be nothing more than the mutual separation or approach of these particles."

Again, Professor Rücker goes on to say, no clear mental picture can be formed of heat unless we suppose that it is a mode of motion. And if heat be motion there can be no doubt that it is the fundamental particles of matter that are moving. For the motion is certainly not motion of the body as a whole, while diffusion is more rapid as temperature rises, thereby proving that the internal motions are swifter. He concludes, then, that combining the phenomena of diffusion, expansion, and heat no hypotheses which make them intelligible have ever been framed other than those which are at the basis of the atomic theory. To quote further:

"And here it is necessary to insist that all these fundamental proofs are independent of the nature of the particles or granules into which matter must be divided. The particles, for instance, need not be different in kind from the medium which surrounds and separates them. It would suffice if they were what may be called singular parts of the medium itself, differing from the rest only in some peculiar state of internal motion or of distortion, or by being in some way ear-marked as distinct individuals. The view that the constitution of matter is atomic may, and does, receive support from theories in which definite assumptions are made as to the constitution of the atoms; but when, as is often the case, these assumptions introduce new and recondite difficulties, it must be remembered that the fundamental hypothesis—that matter consists of discrete parts, capable of independent motions—is forced upon us by facts and arguments which are altogether independent of what the nature and properties of these separate parts may be."

WET MOON AND DRY MOON.

THERE are still some students of meteorology who believe that the moon may influence the weather, but the current popular beliefs on the subject are almost pure superstition. Witness the distinction between a "wet" and a "dry" moon, based on the position of the crescent and still made by some presumably intelligent persons. The position of the crescent obviously depends on the relative positions of sun and moon, and is the same at the same season of the year. Mr. Arthur K. Bartlett has thought it worth while to devote a short magazine article to the detailed elucidation of all this. His explanation, which first appeared in the Battle Creek *Moon* (Battle Creek, Mich.), and is reprinted in *Popular Astronomy* (October), runs as follows:

"Owing to the changing position of the crescent seen upon the western sky after sunset, such expressions as these are frequently heard: 'If the moon lies so water can not run out, we shall have a drought'; 'A wet moon is one upon which the Indian can hang his powder-horn,' etc. Now, it is a fact not generally known that the crescent moon always appears 'upon its back' in spring, near the vernal equinox, and 'upon its end' in autumn, near the autumnal equinox, and these positions, which occur regularly each year, may be easily understood by a little consideration after the conditions have once been carefully explained.

"The change of direction in which the moon's 'horns' are turned is caused by the varying position of the moon, when at her 'new,' relatively to the sun and earth, and depends upon the difference in declination of the sun and moon. If the moon be further north than the sun soon after the 'new,' the sunlight strikes under her and she appears with her 'horns' upturned: but if she be further south the light reaches around her disk to the northward, and her 'horns' appear nearly vertical, as if the crescent moon was resting upon one of them. We see the moon in varying positions on the sky, and at first sight there appears to be no definite relation between her position and the position of her cusps or 'horns.' In fact, this feature of her aspect has seemed so changeful and capricious that it has even been regarded as a weather token. But in reality there is a simple relation always fulfilled by the moon's 'horns,' or points of the crescent. The line joining them is always at right angles or perpendicular to a line drawn from the sun to the moon, so that the 'horns' are always turned directly away from the sun. The exact position in which they will stand at any time is, therefore, easily predictable, and has nothing whatever to do with the weather. . . . As the late Professor Proctor well remarked, 'to assert that there will be such and such weather when the line joining the cusps is seen (for instance) nearly horizontal, the moon being new, is the same as asserting that there must be such and such weather at the time of new moon in February and March, if the moon is then nearly at her maximum distance from the ecliptic. And so with all such cases. If there were any value at all in such predictions, they would imply the strictly

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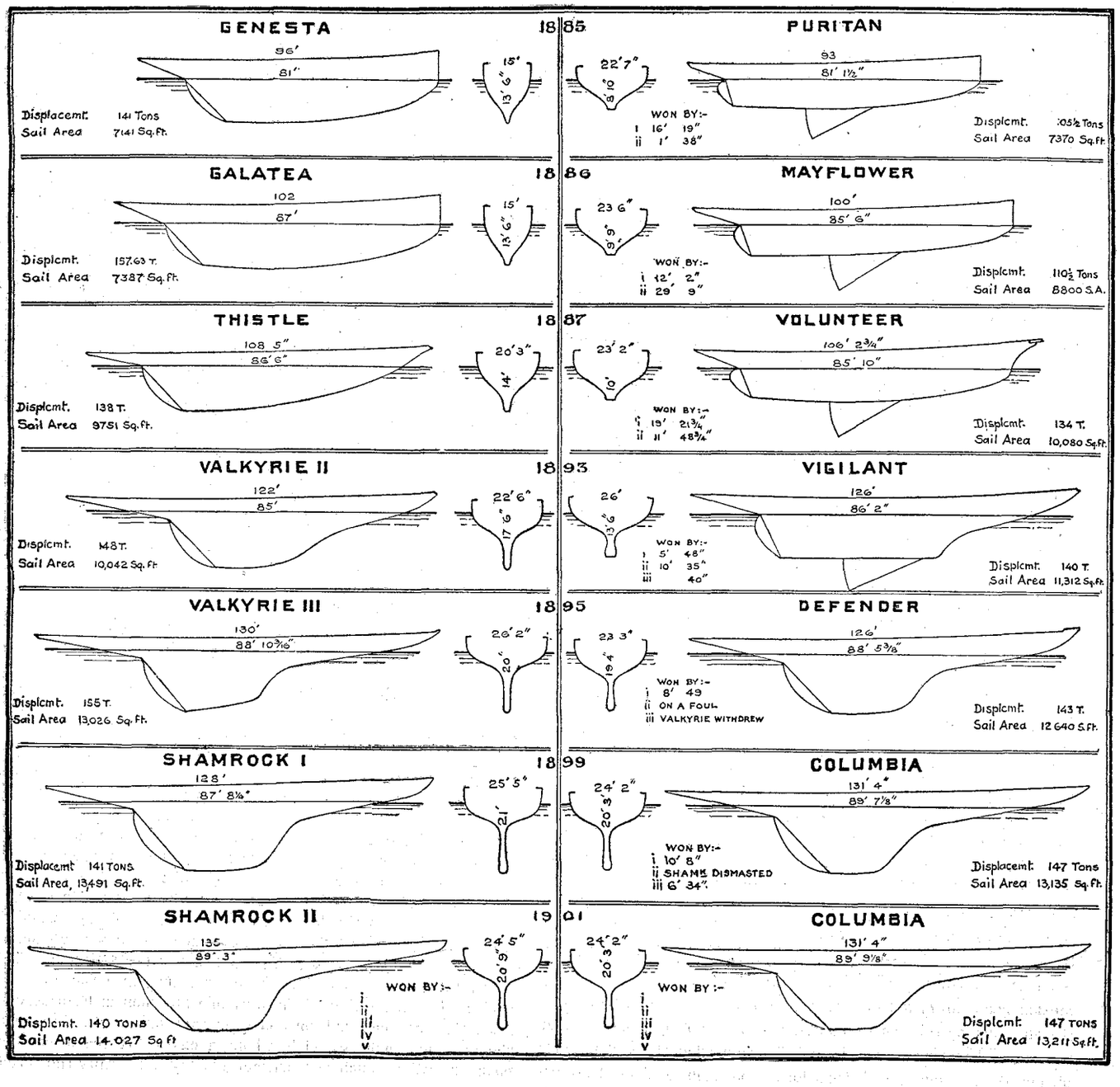
cyclic return of such and such weather.' The tradition that the crescent of the 'new' moon, when nearly horizontal, foretells a 'dry month,' or when nearly vertical a 'wet month,' is too absurd to be refuted, as it is without any foundation whatever. Like most other so-called 'signs,' those who accept them do so from coincidences observed. Cases which prove the 'signs' are noted, but those which do not are neglected, and we are convinced only because we wish to be convinced."

EVOLUTION OF THE MODERN RACING-YACHT.

FROM a table of sections of the various contestants in the international yacht-races of the past fifteen years, which we reproduce from *The Scientific American* (October 5), the mutual influence of challenger and defender in modifying the designs of their successors may be seen. The races, which in 1885 were between two markedly different types of boat—the English cutter and the American centerboard sloop—have come to be between boats of practically the same type, which may be called the cutter-sloop, and which is a compromise between the old rival types. Boats of this build are faster than either of the old types, and, altho they are purely racing-vessels, they are believed by many to represent the farthest possible advance along this line. Even the *Puritan*, the first American boat shown on the chart, shows the influence of the compromise between English and American ideas, her rig being the cutter rig and her ballast carried entirely on the outside. In 1886 the conditions were not far different. In 1887 the removal of the restrictions of the Thames measurement rule, which put a limit upon beam, but none upon draft, gave the English designers a freer hand, and, as will be seen, the cross-section approximates more closely to that of the American boat. In 1895 the Americans made a great change by discarding the centerboard, or rather by substituting for it the fin-keel, which is practically a stationary centerboard, and in recent years the approximation of the two contestants in form has become even closer.

THE FIGHT AGAINST MALARIA IN ITALY.

SINCE the discovery that malaria is certainly propagated by the bite of the mosquito, the Italian Government has been taking steps for a systematic attempt to drive the scourge from their country. Malarial fever, as is well known, renders exten-



FROM CUTTER AND CENTERBOARD TO CUTTER-SLOOP.

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sive regions in Italy practically uninhabitable, and its extinction means for that country a very large increase in material resources. We translate below part of an article contributed by Dr. Albert Battandier to *Cosmos* (Paris, September 21), which indicates the Italian plan of campaign. Dr. Battandier enumerates the particulars of it. First, is the suppression of stagnant pools by the betterment of the land. This will be necessarily slow and it will be hard to make it complete. The second precaution is the preservation of man from mosquito-bites. Here great progress has been made. All the workmen's houses of the Mediterranean Railway Company, from Rome to Pisa, have been fitted with wire screens, and the same thing has been done in a large number of houses in the country, tho the occupants do not all understand and appreciate the benefits of this protection. Veils that hang from the hat below the shoulders are used outdoors, and the hands are guarded by gloves. Dr. Battandier continues:

"But the third precaution is even more radical. To suppress malaria we must do away with those who have malaria. It is well known that the Anopheles when it bites a healthy person will communicate to him, at worst, an excessively light type of fever, which may pass unperceived. But if a mosquito bites this person so affected the fever bacillus reaches a fuller development in its intestines, becomes virulent, and when another person is bitten will cause malarial fever in that person. The Anopheles does not fly far. . . . If, then, we can cure all the individuals who are found in a place reputed to be malarious, the bites of the mosquitos will not be dangerous, because they can not take up from the inhabitants the weak virus that becomes virulent when it passes through the insect's intestines. Thus the Italian scientists attach great importance to what Dr. Gosio calls the 'amelioration of the man.' To try this new cure the Government has sent a commission to Grosseto. This Tuscan city has so bad a reputation as a malarious place that the Italian Government sends periodically to Scansano, an elevated and healthy town, its offices and department of justice (prisoners excepted) and all its subordinate officials."

The commission has chosen five special localities, and has begun, in the first place, an exact census of malarial patients, basing this exclusively on microscopic examination of the blood—the only means by which we can ascertain with certainty whether an individual is subject to marsh-fever. The prophylactic method employed is the administration of quinin. We quote again:

"Altho this new therapeutic is now recognized as scientific, time has been required to bring this about. The suspicion that mosquitoes communicate malaria by their bites is no thing of recent date. Twenty years ago the question was on the *tapis;* the mosquitoes were declared guilty, but, it must be said, without positive proof. Then scientists conceived the idea of analyzing the blood of mosquitoes that had bitten men, and to their great astonishment they found traces of quinin. See, they said to their opponents, not only is the bite of the mosquito inoffensive, but it is even curative, since it applies to the disease its sole remedy—quinin.

"In spite of these experiments this method of cure never had the least success, and it must be confessed that it did not deserve it."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Horse-Chestnuts as Food.—The horse-chestnut contains besides starch and some sugar about ten per cent. of bitter resin and fat oil, and twenty-seven to twenty-eight per cent. of albumen, says *The International Confectioner*. It is thus richer in albumen than any cultivated plant, richer even than peas and beans. Yet, owing to its bitter and resinous taste, the horse-chestnut has never been used extensively for food. *The International Confectioner* goes ahead to tell of a recent invention for utilizing this hitherto wasted product. It says:

"The enormous loss of valuable nutriment attracted scientific research, and R. Flügge, of Hanover, has been finally successful in extracting the bitter principle from the horse-chestnut and preparing a cheap and strengthening food. The bitter resin was eliminated in the following way: The brown shell is removed after superficial roasting, to facilitate shelling. The body of the chestnut is pulverized, and the powder saturated in a tightly closed percolator with pure alcohol or ether alcohol. After standing for a week at moderate temperature the resin has passed into solution, and the fluid in which it is contained is drawn off. In order to extract the resin completely, fresh quantities of the solvents mentioned are required and are obtained from the resin solution. By heating this fluid the solvent is volatilized and the bitter resin remains. The vapors of alcohol are carried by a pipe conduit back into the upper part of the percolator, and after being condensed by a cooling device are used once more upon the chestnut meal, the process being repeated until the fluid running from the percolator is free from any bitter taste. The alcohol retained by the chestnut meal is distilled off and the meal dried. The meal contains all the albumen and starch of the chestnut, and is an excellent food, possessing a pleasant taste."

American Electrical Machinery in England.—In an article in *The Electrical World* on "English Methods" (September 7), E. Kilburn Scott writes some criticisms on his fellow countrymen that are described by that journal in an editorial comment as "cynical and almost brutal." It goes on to say: "We doubt their entire accuracy, but can not help thinking that where there is such readiness to see the need of improvement, changes for the better can not be far off. The cocksure spirit that is so often manifested on this side of the water might well be mitigated by a little of this British humility and readiness to learn when the error or defect is seen." Among other things Mr. Scott says:

"At present it is the fashion to blame the English workingman, his unions, the growth of the municipal idea—in fact, anything but the main reason, which is the woful ignorance or supineness of those who are supposed to lead in the English electrical profession. The American firms got into the English market in the first instance by supplying alternating-current machinery which could be depended on to work continuously without breakdown. When traction work came along, what was easier than that some established English firm should take an American traction motor and build some like it? One or two did essay the task, but they made such an awful mess of it that it was not until an American firm was established in the country that reliable home-made car motors could be bought. Foreign firms are now taking the cream of the orders—that is to say, all the big contracts—simply because no home firm has designers or the plant to execute such work. Eighteen firms quoted to Manchester the other day for a £140,000 order, and of these 15 were foreign, and it was given to a Berlin firm. A Frankfort firm, Lahmeyer & Co., got the two Charing Cross & Strand orders, totaling £350,000, and the many contracts secured by American firms are too well known to need recital."

THE following clever pot-pourri of metaphors drawn from the terminology of various sciences is from General Hale's welcoming address to the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Denver: "And as Colorado as a whole extends the hand of welcome to the American Association for the Advancement of Science we hope that your affinities will be such as to produce a true and stable compound; that the multiphase currents of your various activities will work in synchronism and produce a steady and irresistible torque that will keep the world turning; that your blood may remain uncontaminated by the bacilli of fever which cause delirium, or tuberculosis which leads to decay; that the resultant of your efforts will be in the direction of true progress, and that the centripetal force which holds you together in a conservative orbit will be in such equilibrium with the centrifugal force by which you throw off new ideas as to keep you from flying off on a tangent. We might wish you to remain always in perihelion or 'next' to the sun of prosperity, except that this would mean a state of rest and consequent stagnation. Instead of this may your velocity be accelerated and the differential coefficient of your curve be an ever-increasing variable until your path becomes asymptotic to the straight line of perfection, and may the final integral of your orbit be the summation of all that is worth knowing."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

DOES THE HINDU RELIGION DIGNIFY WOMAN?

LOUIS JACCOLIOT, the French author of "The Bible in India," has said that "India of the Vedas entertained a respect for woman amounting to worship,—a fact which we seem little to suspect in Europe when we accuse the extreme East of having denied the dignity of women and of having only made of her an instrument of pleasure and of passive obedience." The position is taken by Swami Abhedananda, writing in the *Brahmavâdin* (Madras, July), that the Hindu religion of the present day repeats and represents the ethical principles regarding women which were entertained by the Hindus of the Vedic period. He speaks as follows of "the fundamental equality of man and woman" established in the Hindu mind:

"Just as the equal halves of a fruit possess the same nature, the same attributes, and the same properties in equal proportion, so man and woman, being the equal halves of the same substance, possess equal rights, equal privileges, and equal powers. This idea of the equality of man and woman was the corner-stone of that huge structure of religion and ethics among the Hindus which has stood for so many ages the ravages of time and change, defying the onslaughts of the short-sighted critics of the world. Therefore in India whatever is claimed for the man may also be claimed for the woman; there should be no partiality shown for either man or woman, according to the ethical, moral, and religious standards of the Hindus. . . . No other Scriptures of the world have ever given to the woman such equality with the man as the Vedas of the Hindus. The Old Testament, the Koran, and Zend-Avesta have made woman the scape-goat for all the crimes committed by man. The Old Testament, in describing the creation of woman and fall of man, has established the idea that woman was created for man's pleasure, consequently her duty was to obey him implicitly. It makes her an instrument in the hands of Satan for the temptation and fall of the holy man with whom she was enjoying the felicity of paradise. Adam's first thought on that occasion was to shift the burden of guilt on to the shoulders of the woman. St. Paul, in the New Testament, shows that, through Adam's fall, woman was the means of bringing sin, suffering, and death into the world. Popular Christianity has been trying lately to take away this idea, but in spite of all the efforts of the preachers the same idea still lurks behind the eulogies that have been piled upon the conception of womanhood in Christian lands. How is it possible for one who believes the accounts given in Genesis to be literally true, to reject the idea there set forth that woman was the cause of the temptation and fall of man, thereby bringing sin and suffering and death into the world? For one who accepts the Biblical account there is no other alternative left."

There is nothing in the Hindu religion, says this writer, to debar women from studying the Vedas or from acquiring the religious ideas they contain. On the contrary, he asserts that "it is the especial injunction of the Vedas that no married man shall perform any religious rite, ceremony, or sacrifice without being joined in it by his wife; should he do so, his work will be incomplete and half finished, and he will not get the full results; because the wife is considered to be a partaker and partner in the spiritual life of her husband, she is called in Sanskrit *Sahadharmini*, 'spiritual helpmate.'" This idea of the spiritual equality of man and woman is as alive to-day, we are assured, as it was when the Indian epics commemorating woman's virtues were written. The swami continues:

"Those who have read the Ramayana, one of the great epics of India, will remember how exemplary was the character of *Sita*, the heroine. She was the ideal wife, the ideal mother, and the ideal queen; she was the embodiment of purity, chastity, and kindness, the personification of spirituality. She still stands as the perfect type of ideal womanhood in the hearts of Hindu women of all castes and creeds. In the whole religious history of the world a second *Sita* will not be found. Her life was unique. She is worshiped as an incarnation of God; as Christ is worshiped among the Christians. India is the only country where prevails a belief that God incarnates in the form of a woman as well as in that of a man."

One beneficent result of this dignifying of woman, this Brahman writer maintains, is that the Hindu law allows women a much greater share in the management of property than is allowed by most of the statutes of Christian nations. Another is that in family affairs, religious or secular, especially in business or trade, a husband in India can not take any step without consulting the female members of the family:

"It is often said that Hindu women are treated like slaves by their husbands; but it is not a fact. On the contrary, the Hindu women get better treatment than the majority of the wives of Englishmen or of Americans endowed with the spirit of an English husband. Sir M. M. Williams says: 'Indian wives often possess greater influence than the wives of Europeans.' The number of wife-beaters is considerably smaller in India than in Europe or America. He is not a true Hindu who does not regard a woman's body as sacred as the temple of God. He is an outcast who touches a woman's body with irreverence, hatred, or anger. 'A woman's body,' says Manu the lawgiver, 'must not be struck hard even with a flower, because it is sacred.' It is for this reason that Hindus do not allow capital punishment for women. The treatment of woman, according to Hindu religion, will be better understood from some of the quotations which I will append from the laws of Manu and other lawgivers. Manu says:

"1. 'The mouth of a woman is always pure.'—v. 130.

"2. 'Women must be honored and adorned by their fathers, husbands, brothers, and brothers-in-law, who desire their own welfare.'—iii. 55.

"3. 'Where women are honored, there the Devas (gods) are pleased; but where they are dishonored, no sacred rite yields rewards.'—iii. 56.

"4. 'Where female relations live in grief, the family soon wholly perishes; but that family where they are not unhappy ever prospers.'—iii. 57. . . . . .

"8. 'The woman watches over the house, and the protecting divinities (Devas) of the domestic hearth are happy in her presence. The labors of the field should never be assigned to her.'"

Of the much criticized marriage customs of the Hindus, said to be sanctioned by their religion, the article says that marriage by courtship is not approved because it generally proceeds from a selfish desire for the mere gratification of passion. Marriage, in the Hindu idea, must be based on the ideal of the spiritual union of souls, not on sense pleasure. Death does not dissolve it, and hence Hindu widows do not care to remarry. Of child marriages, the self-burning of widows and the exclusion of women from the society of men—three things which it is usual to attribute to Hindu religion—this writer speaks as follows:

"It is said that the greatest curse is the child-marriage in India, and that it is sanctioned by religion; but this is not true. Religion distinctly forbids it, and in many parts of India so-called child-marriage is nothing but a betrothal. The betrothal ceremony takes place some years before the real marriage ceremony; sufficient cause may prolong the period of betrothal for even three or four years. In northern India the real marriage does not take place until the parties are of proper age; it is attended with music, feasting, and the presentation of gifts. A betrothed wife stays in her father's house until the time of her real marriage. In southern India, customs are not the same; many abuses have crept in, and child-wives are often given to their husbands at too tender an age. The Hindu law does not prevent the remarriage of the betrothed wife after the death of her betrothed husband; but it says that under such circumstances the parents of the betrothed wife commit a sin as of giving false witness before the court of justice. . . . . .

"Self-burning of widows was not sanctioned by the Hindu religion, but was due to other causes, the fact being that when the Mohammedans conquered India they treated the widows of the soldiers so brutally that the women preferred death, and volun-

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tarily sought it. It is often said that the 'Christian government' has suppressed *Suttee;* but the truth is that the initiative in this direction was taken by that noble Hindu, Ram Mohan Roy, who was, however, obliged to secure the aid of the British Government in enforcing his ideas, because India was a subject nation. The educated classes among the Hindus had strongly protested against the priests who supported this custom (which prevailed only in certain parts of India), and efforts had been made to suppress the evil by force; but as it could not be done without official help, appeal was made to the viceroy, Lord Bentinck, and a law against *Suttee* was passed. Thus the evil was practically suppressed by the Hindus themselves, aided by the British Government.

"Sir M. M. Williams says: 'It was principally his (Raja Ram Mohan Roy's) vehement denunciation of this practise, and the agitation against it set on foot by him, which ultimately led to the abolition of *Satí* throughout British India in 1829.'—'Brahmanism and Hinduism,' p. 482.

"The exclusion of women from the society of men, which we find in some parts of India, is not due to their religion but to other causes. It came into practise merely for self-defense against Mohammedan brutality. The *Purda* system, that is, the custom of not allowing women to appear in public without a veil, was not of Hindu origin, but was introduced into India by the Mohammedans. There are many parts of India where the *Purda* system does not exist at all, where men mix freely with women, travel in the same vehicle, and appear in public with the women unveiled. Sir Monier M. Williams writes: 'Moreover, it must be noted that the seclusion and ignorance of women, which were once mainly due to the fear of the Mohammedan conquerors, do not exist in the same degree in provinces unaffected by those conquerors.' . . . . . .

"Lastly, the position of woman in Hindu religion can be understood better by that unique idea of the Motherhood of God which is nowhere so strongly expressed and recognized as in India. The mother is so highly honored in India that the Hindus are not satisfied until they see divinity in the form of earthly mother. They say that one mother is greater than a thousand fathers, therefore the Hindus prefer to call the Supreme Being the Mother of the Universe. According to Hindu religion each woman, whether old or young, is the living representative of the divine Mother on earth. The divine Mother is greater than the 'Creator' of other religions. She is the *Producer* of the Creator, or the First-born Lord of all creatures. There is no other country in the world where every living mother is venerated as an incarnation of the divine Mother, where every village has a guardian mother who protects all as her own children."

THE MORMON PROPAGANDA IN JAPAN.

HEBER J. GRANT, of the Church of Latter-Day Saints, who is now in Yokohama, late last August issued a manifesto to the inhabitants of Japan from which the Springfield *Republican* (September 21) quotes this extract: "By His authority we turn the divine key which opens the kingdom of heaven to the inhabitants of Japan. We say to them all, come to the light which has been shed forth from the sun of righteousness! We offer you blessings that are beyond price. . . . We bring to you the truth in all its effulgence, direct from the great Luminary of the day."

The Republican states that this is the first Mormon invasion of the Oriental field, and thinks that the reception given the new apostles by the Japanese is a matter of general interest. It says:

"Missionary Grant and his associates from Salt Lake City will find the most ample toleration for all religions in that pagan land, altho the other Christian missionaries refused to permit them to live in the same boarding-house with themselves in Yokohama. The Japanese will give them a respectful hearing, if only because of their 'insatiable curiosity,' as the Japan *Weekly Advertiser* expresses it. Of the outcome, however, what may be expected? In this connection the editor of *The Advertiser*, who is evidently an Englishman of somewhat extended residence in Japan, pronounces the opinion that the Japanese people will care just about as much for the theological doctrines of the new sect 'as they do for those of the old ones whose teachers have already invaded the land.' The people will closely watch the personal character of the newest missionaries, 'and the new faith will be judged entirely by its practical fruits.' But, 'apart from this, when the question is raised whether Mormonism is to bring about a revolution in the religious thought of Japan, the means for accomplishing such an object are perhaps more ludicrously inadequate than any which have ever been tried by foreign propagandists.' A people which has failed thus far to be much impressed with the dignified supernatural substructure of Christianity will be likely to be interested, yet at the same time immensely amused, by the supernatural claims of a religion that rests upon the curious adventures of Joseph Smith with a hole in the ground, in the State of New York, early in the last century."

A further difficulty in the way of the promulgation of Mormon belief in Japan is indicated in the following, taken from the Japan *Weekly Mail* (August 31):

"An official of the Department of Home Affairs has been interviewed for the purpose of ascertaining officialdom's views as to the propriety of allowing the propagandism of Mormon doctrines in this country. The answer elicited was circumspect. Its gist was that the Mormon missionaries had not yet taken the steps prescribed by law for persons desiring to establish a place of worship or expound a creed, and that if they attempted to do either the one thing or the other without satisfying the requirements of the regulations, it would of course be necessary for the authorities to interfere. On the other hand, when they make application, steps will be taken to ascertain whether their doctrines are likely to prove inimical to the preservation of good order and public morality. If they can satisfy the authorities on those points, they will have a constitutional right to preach their creed. The interviewed official added that according to what he knew, the Mormons no longer preached polygamy, but that they still practised it."

MISSIONARY INTERFERENCE IN CHINESE CIVIL AFFAIRS.

REFERRING to recent serious disturbances at Hang Chuan, China, where the Chinese representatives of the rival missions fought what was described as a pitched battle, the Hongkong *Overland China Mail* (August 17) says that the time has come to consider the prevention of such regretable occurrences. *The Mail* does not regard these outbreaks as religious conflicts so much as "clan fights." It describes them thus:

"Two clans have a dispute, an every-day occurrence in China. One clan gets worsted in the fight, and naturally welcomes any help from the outside. It is now pretty well known how and where this help can be obtained. They come as humble suppliants confessing the superiority of the teaching of the foreigner to anything they have. In the beginning, no mention will be made of difficulties with a neighboring clan. Before the bargain is struck, the real reason will be introduced, altho no prominent place may be assigned to it. The *sine qua non* of this wholesale conversion is that full protection be granted to the members of the clan and to the clan as a whole, irrespective of right or justice. That this has been granted again and again is matter of history. With the egis of the church resting over it, the once weak and crushed clan becomes strongly aggressive, and an opportunity for paying off old scores with their so-called oppressors is devoutly wished. Their old grievances may once more be brought before the district magistrate, and through foreign interference and influence a great triumph is won. Let any one try to imagine how bitter the feelings of the clan are that has been beaten by such means. The rival clan, seeing the powerful aid their enemies have secured by espousing the religion of the foreigner, seek in their turn the protection of some other church organization. Instead of lessening this adds immensely to the bitterness of the feud, which is passed on from generation to generation. To call these contests religious is an entire misnomer. These disputes may take many forms, but in the end they all resolve themselves more or less into variations of clan fights."

The difficulty lies, therefore, *The Mail* goes on to say, with

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what is known as missionary interference with civil cases. In its opinion, Protestant and Roman Catholic missionaries both have sinned in this matter, tho it says the head and front of the offending is with the latter:

"The Roman Catholic hierarchy rightly or wrongly has accepted the offer of the imperial Government and assumed mandarinic rank. The Protestant missionaries, rightly or wrongly, have refused this proffered honor, and remain in their private capacity. The present position of Roman Catholic missionaries with reference to the Chinese mandarinate is nothing less than an *imperium in imperio*. In a country town in South China, a missionary of long experience, who is well known as a man of probity, saw what corresponded to an official title over the door of a house occupied by a Roman Catholic missionary. There was also a 'notice up inviting people who had cases with the officials to bring the matter to him for help.' Our point is not whether or no the missionary offering his assistance in appeals to the mandarins is doing good, much less do we question the motives underlying his action; but what we do say most emphatically is that the principle involved of an alien interfering in civil cases can not but produce trouble, and most serious trouble sooner or later."

The Mail suggests as the means of preventing these irregularities that Chinese officials be compelled to guaranty to converts that no disabilities attach to their connection with the Christian Church; and, secondly, that Great Britain, Germany, and the United States make a united representation to France to have done with "her rôle as protector of the semi-political aspect of Roman Catholic missions."

ARE YOUNG MEN SHUNNING THE MINISTRY?

THE statement is made by the Rev. Joseph Henry Crooker, D.D., that the number of candidates for the ministry in the Presbyterian Church (North) has fallen from 917 to 591 during the last four years. This is a decrease of thirty-nine per cent., or nearly ten per cent. a year. In the Presbyterian Church (South), the same writer says, the shrinkage in that period has been from 402 to 317, or about five per cent. yearly. He declares, too, that a similar condition of affairs confronts the Congregationalists, drawing his conclusion partly from his observation of the rapidly diminishing number of graduates from those New-England colleges which annually recruit the ranks of the Congregational ministry. Statistics of other denominations in this country on this point are not at hand, tho we note that there has been a considerable correspondence on the subject of late in some of the journals of the Protestant Episcopal Church in England, indicating for the most part an insufficient supply of candidates for ordination. Dr. Crooker looks with concern upon these "evidences of diminishing vitality" in the denominations he mentions. In the attitude of its young men toward the pulpit he finds the clearest indication of the real hold which any church has upon modern life. He says, in *The Christian Register* (Unitarian, Boston, September 12): "We are forced to consider the question, Why do young men decline to become ministers? And we would study this subject, not as advocates of any particular creed, but as friends and guardians of civilization. The facts to which attention has been called certainly show that something is radically wrong. The situation startles us into the feeling of an impending peril. Some remedy is urgently needed. Religion is essential to civilization; and the church needs the best men in its pulpits, that it may do the best work for mankind." There is a common and familiar explanation of the situation as he finds it, to which he does not assent. To quote his words:

"We are told that this decrease is due to worldliness, to commercialism, 'to the low state of vital piety.' We live, it is said, in an age of coarse materialism that is destructive of religious interests. The lust for luxuries and pleasures and animal excitements is dominant. The passion for riches has become a universal mania. Young men shun the ministry because they are brought up in an atmosphere fairly saturated with the worship of Mammon.

"But is this the true explanation? We do not think that it is. This is a part of the story; but it is only a part, and probably only a small part. A roaring trade is no friend to piety. An abundance of luxuries paralyzes the spirit, and in the lap of ease duty falls to sleep. The expansion of worldliness is not the growth of the kingdom of heaven. The glorification of wealth does not send any one into the pulpit.

"And yet, however much truth there may be in this view of the problem, it does not go to the heart of the matter. Two considerations, among several that might be mentioned, will prove this. First, there is no decrease in the number of superior young men who devote themselves to teaching, where the financial and social rewards are no greater than in the pulpit. In spite of all this craze for money our institutions of learning find it easy to secure first-class men for every position. Thousands of the ablest young men easily resist the allurements of worldliness and readily devote themselves to educational work. There is no such drift away from pedagogy as from preaching. Any one closely acquainted with the young life in college and university knows perfectly well that, while the passion for wealth diverts many from the teacher's desk, it is largely another force that restrains men from entering the ministry.

"Second, a wide acquaintance with young men who have started for the ministry and have later chosen another calling, or who have actually entered the pulpit and in a short time have abandoned it, shows that the motive at work is not commercialism, because in a great majority of cases these men have become teachers, newspaper writers, or workers in some line of philanthropy where the labors are at least as severe and the financial rewards no greater. The clear proof that the decrease of candidates for the ministry is not solely or even largely due to worldliness lies in the well-known fact that a call for humanitarian workers, where there are few honors and little pay, will secure as hearty and as wide a response from as high a class of young men as at any time in the history of the world."

The true explanation, Dr. Crooker declares, is not far to seek, and it is not ethical, but theological:

"It is not the paralysis of commercialism, but the tyranny of creed. Young men shun the pulpit largely because it is not a place of intellectual freedom. There are hundreds of strong young men who are truly religious, but they do not propose to put themselves where growth means duplicity or a heresy trial. Many undergraduates in college and university are uncorrupted by worldliness, but the creedal bonds insisted on by the church are abhorrent. Their intellectual training is such that they are repelled from a profession that means mere advocacy of a dogma. It is easy enough to enlist young heroes for divine service, but these men are reluctant to pledge themselves forever to any set of speculative opinions, especially as, the more they look into these opinions, they find that they contradict modern knowledge.

"What often happens is this: A young man brought up in the narrow theology of his village or country church goes to college with the intention of being a minister. As he begins to study, his horizon widens. He finds it impossible to make what he learns in library and laboratory fit the old creed. He does not become indifferent to spiritual things or lose his hold upon the essentials of religion. He discovers that many of his once cherished beliefs are not true. He sees that many things once insisted upon as essential to salvation are false or unimportant. The old dogmatic spirit becomes irritating. He abandons all thought of the ministry, not because an infidel, but because he can not take his best thoughts and sentiments freely into the pulpit. He is not diverted by selfishness or restrained by doubt, but rather he is barred out by ancient dogmas. In many cases love for Jesus and faith in God have increased; but the young man realizes that to live in the world of modern science and scholarship and at the same time expound the Confession would be like trying to walk on the tops of adjacent freight-trains moving in opposite directions."

The churches, Dr. Crooker contends, can supply the remedy for the present indifference of young men toward the ministry:

"There will be no difficulty in securing strong and competent young men for the ministry as soon as the churches make it clear

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that their pulpits are hospitable to freedom and progress. The pulpit is no place for the erratic and the cynical. There may be liberty without license, and progress without destruction. What young men demand is not the opportunity to work havoc with ancient traditions, but a place into which the modern spirit and recent discoveries may be taken. . . . . .

"It would be a great step forward if these [the more conservative churches] would accept and act upon two great truths: (1) That a great deal of what they insist upon as essential doctrine is now outgrown and useless tradition, which may be discarded to the advantage of spiritual Christianity. It has become mere valueless baggage, a burden which the young mind will no longer carry. (2) That a simplification and reconstruction of religious teaching, bringing it into harmony with the facts known, is inevitable; and, the sooner it is made, the sooner the church will rise to new power and usefulness. Let the churches face forward, and the young men will follow them."

THE ATTEMPT TO PROTESTANTIZE ROME.

A CORRESPONDENT of the London *Guardian* (Prot. Episc., September 11), who writes himself down a Roman Catholic, says that the "Gospel of Luther" is spread in Italy by two methods—doctrinal tracts and the translated Bible. To these is occasionally added, he tells us, an abuse "not seasoned with tact or even decent moderation." At the outset of his article he makes this statement:

"Only last July a pamphlet was being cried in Rome at the tramway *rendezvous* in the Piazza Venezia, costing a *sou*, and entitled 'The Beast of the Apocalypse.' 'Read about the roguery of the Popes and the priests,' shouted the seller. In this document the Pope is called 'an assassin,' 'you represent Satan in person,' 'I would hang all the priests,' who are 'mangy curs, foul, putrid, and fetid.' It must be averred that a gospel can not be recommended by such language, nor can it make its appeal to a high class of the community."

Proceeding to discuss the furtherance of Protestant propaganda by the use of the Bible, and to name the allies which he finds at the command of "sectarian Christianity," this writer says:

"The Bible is a new religion in itself. Italian Catholics do not know the New Testament; of the gospel read in Latin in the mass they understand not a word, it is not repeated in the vernacular, and the people, even if they can read, do not possess Testaments. It is no more the custom to read the gospels in poor and sick visiting than in private and family life, and, therefore, unless the living church in its exhortations and example and worship is itself tantamount to the gospel, the Catholic poor do not possess it. The Protestants have a further ally where the Catholic convert would least expect one. How many English converts feel that the confessional is the model of spiritual help and care, the refuge of the solitary and troubled? But the Catholic in Rome feels that his religious life suffers an absolute neglect; and it is precisely in the Protestant sects that he thinks he finds the help and the religious nourishment which he misses in his own church. To talk about the Christian life, to preach about it, to encourage familiarity with its ideas and requirements—these are the most formidable allies of sectarian Christianity. And intimately connected therewith is the fraternal spirit (the strong point of the sects), which is not only missing in the great Western church, but appears to be positively excluded wherever religion hardens into certain sacerdotal theses. Again, the complexity of Catholic worship, a complexity behind which an uninstructed Christendom has often stifled any remnant of vivifying spirit, causes the simplicity of worship in the vernacular to be valued as a contrast. The last, but not the least, ally of Protestantism is a negative one—ignorance. No one at all acquainted with the circumstances can doubt that easy victims are made as the result of the Italians' heathen ignorance of their religion, and of the common insistence on its more beggarly and less cogent elements as the kernel of the faith."

These are powerful allies in the estimation of *The Guardian* correspondent, but he claims for his own church others equally important. To quote his language on this point:

"In the first place, the religion of American and English Protestant bodies can not hope to make an appeal to any but the half-educated classes. It presents itself at the beginning of the twentieth century with as little modern environment as it had in Cromwell's time. It is ignorant of Biblical criticism, while it definitely sets up the unimpeachable authority of the Book in place of the authority of the living voice. There is a complete dearth of all help from the modern arsenal, and the new convert must find himself sooner or later entirely without equipment to meet on an equal footing any one conscious of the real problems which in our day beset all religions alike. The Roman Church may not be modern, but it is more modern (if only because more of all time) than untouched Luther *cum* Calvin. Again, the new convert may think he believes that the worship of God in spirit and in truth implies praying within four bare walls, but it can not be supposed that the most artistic of European people are able or willing to dispense with all external aids. . . . It will surprise some to hear that confession is another point in the church's favor. The frequentation of confession assorts with the Germanic, Celtic, and Latin peoples in very various ways. Thus it suits the Irishman on his genial, filial, and expansive side. The Italian has only one of these qualities, and it is not this one which prompts, tho it facilitates, the practise for him; it is the absence of any self-dependence, and the horror of any personal responsibility in his religious life. . . . Once more, the charm of fraternal charity and brotherliness depends on their sincerity; but it happens that, as all men are mortal, Baptists and Methodists are mortal too, and the petty intrigues, 'the striving for the oversight,' the vexatious hypocrisies, are no more alien to the propagandists than to ourselves, while these defects are more noxious in a small community, and their interference with the private religious life more galling. Another point very germane to the question is that the Latins are accustomed to a logical religion. There is not much to be said for the application of logic to religion; but, none the less, the differences between sect and sect do not help the Protestant propaganda, and the want of agreement bewilders the Italian. The less scrupulous play on these differences, and get themselves converted in turn by the various sects, if there is any hope of profiting thereby."

To the question, Has the Protestant propaganda been successful? this writer insists a negative answer must be returned:

"Protestantism *as a religion* has proved a failure, for it has not succeeded in making Protestants, tho it has succeeded in unmaking Catholics. The uneducated Italian not being an intelligent or sentient subject, another religion can not be imposed on him; so the Protestants have decided to educate him; they are contenting themselves with creating an educational force in the country in lieu of direct proselytism. With these enter the ideas of modern civilization, freedom of conscience and of thought, notions of the rights and responsibilities of personality. The result of their activity has been to force the Catholic party to adopt some of their weapons. Is it too much to hope that it will also produce a new method of religious instruction among us?"

THE hymn, "Lead Kindly Light," which has been sung so generally in connection with the funeral services of the late President, has in its last two lines a reference which has aroused considerable speculation. The lines are

> And with the morn those angel faces smile
> Which I have loved long since and lost a while

In 1880, according to the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, Dr. Greenhill, of Hastings, wrote to the author, Cardinal Newman, concerning the apparent allusion in these lines to some personal experience, and received the following reply:

"THE ORATORY, January 18, 1880.

"MY DEAR DR. GREENHILL: You flatter me by your question, but I think it was Keble who, when asked in his own case, answered that poets were not bound to be critics, or to give a sense to what they had written, and tho I am not, like him, a poet, at least I may plead that I am not bound to remember my own meaning, whatever it was, at the end of fifty years. Anyhow, there must be a statute of limitations for writers of verse, or it would be quite a tyranny if, in an art which is the expression not of truth, but of imagination and sentiment, one were obliged to be ready for examination on the transient state of mind which came upon one when homesick or seasick, or in any other way sensitive or excited.

"Yours most truly, JOHN H. NEWMAN."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

FOREIGN COMMENT ON THE CHARACTER AND POLICY OF MR. McKINLEY.

APPRECIATIVE comments on the career and personality of the late President McKinley appear almost without a disparaging note in the press of Europe. Like every one whose position has raised him head and shoulders above the crowd, says the *Temps* (Paris), the President attracted to himself the homicidal mania of the creature of diseased soul as surely as a lightning conductor attracts lightning. But it was not his station alone that singled him out. He himself was a man of mark:

"If he can not rank with a Lincoln, whose glorious career has left a shining track, neither is he a Garfield, a passing guest in the upper air of public life, who was snatched away before he could write a line on the white page of his Presidency. William McKinley will be remembered as a man who did something, who brought things to pass."

He was one of the most perfect examples of the man of the people, writes Robert de Caix, in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). The *Figaro* (Paris) publishes a character sketch of the late President by M. Gaston Deschamps, the well-known French writer who recently made a tour of the United States, and who was presented at the White House. M. Deschamps describes the extreme simplicity of the Executive Mansion as compared with the royal palaces of Europe, and remarks how well the dignified yet simple character of Mr. McKinley fitted in with the surroundings in Washington: "A high forehead, penetrating, prominent eyes, rendered more striking by the assertive eyebrows, an aspect of care which sat forcibly on his clean-shaven face—in all, a serious countenance, that of a statesman who realized perfectly the weight of his responsibilities." There was really none of the Napoleonic lineaments, this French writer insists, altho European representations of Mr. McKinley usually indicate a resemblance. The face was too kindly and simple for that of a Cæsar. Mr. McKinley, concludes M. Deschamps, "performed the exalted functions of his office with an almost majestic simplicity which sat well on the chief magistrate of a democracy to which all the world looks for an example of peace and civilization." Honesty, simplicity, and devotion to the popular will made him nearly perfect in American eyes, says Auguste Moireau, writing in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris).

Most of the continental journals refer to Mr. McKinley's close identification with the high protection idea in this country. That is Europe's only score against him, declares the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*. His administration witnessed the greatest development in the United States during the past twenty-five years, observes the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, and he can point to much of this as his own work. The impression made by his death in Germany, says the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is even deeper than that occasioned when Lincoln was assassinated. The greatest President that ever sat in the White House, is the comment of the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin). The *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna) and the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), both semi-official journals, express much the same views. The general tenor of comment in the British press is that, while the late President had no very strong, masterful character, yet he possessed the virtues complementary to his defects and was eminently conservative and gifted with common sense. The London *Times* says:

"He was not a statesman remarkable for original views or distinguished by a bold initiative in policy, but he was, in a marked degree, a typical representative of the prevailing opinion of the majority of the American people. He was actuated throughout his life by a strong sense of duty. His devotion to his country was never questioned, even by those who differed from him. He was courageous and clear-sighted, too, in dealing with some of the most important problems that have arisen in the historical development of the United States. He has left his mark upon his time."

The Daily News (London) believes that the greatest source of his strength lay in his power of waiting:

"He could study serenely a burst of popular passion without apparently being swayed by it, and his bitterest enemies could not accuse him of playing to the gallery. His temperament may have been prosaic, but it was felt to be safe, and there was a certain dignity and adequacy about his utterances which made themselves felt outside America."

He was all that a self-made North American should be, declares *The Leader* (London); the "typical unassuming average man of his generation, who won the confidence of the millions of average men who supported him because of his solid virtues and his safe views." *The St. James's Gazette* (London) declares that "it will be forever remembered of President McKinley that in his time Great Britain ceased to be thought of and spoken of as the secular foe of the United States," and *The Standard* (London), in commenting on the universality of the mourning, observes:

"Homage was not confined to communities of the Western type. Far beyond the limits of Christendom, people came together at the appointed hour to join in the words of sorrow and of hope. Not the least sincere, we may hope, of those who attended these services were Prince Ching and the imperial officials who formed part of the congregation at Peking. They may well feel that in President McKinley they lost one who had proved unmistakably his watchful concern for the peace and welfare of their country."

The dead President was so exactly typical of his people, says *The Speaker* (London), that, "if the lunatic's desire was to draw down upon himself a universal detestation without achieving a pennyworth of political result, it would be difficult to name any one whom he could have chosen more apt for his object than the President." It continues:

"Mr. McKinley has in his virtues, even more than in his faults, a representative character. His weaknesses are those attaching to the commercial disease from which the Northern and Eastern States conspicuously suffer. They are pardoned by his contemporaries. His virtues are precisely those which every traveler most values in his fellow citizens. A great simplicity of manner and a charming and open courtesy in the relations of private life are the salvation of American society; these the President possessed in the highest degree."

The keynote to his character, says *The Spectator* (London), was his "habit of regarding of himself as one bound by his position to be the funnel for the popular will." It continues:

"The 'man with his ear to the ground,' if only he has the right kind of ear, and honestly believes, as Mr. McKinley did, that his business is to use it, can but rarely go wrong in important crises. To hear the undergrowl clearly and interpret it aright requires, no doubt, a special, and it may be a rare, faculty; but the man who possesses it will not make great blunders, except when the people are hopelessly in the wrong."

The Telegram (Toronto) points out as an indication of Mr. McKinley's character the fact that his last public utterance was a message of peace to the world; a pronouncement indicative of high ideals and a broad and generous statesmanship. Says this Canadian journal in conclusion:

"That message to the nations of the earth bespoke his high sense of duty as a statesman; his faltering farewell to his wife bespoke the reliable qualities of the man. The merest suspicion of empty cant in the President's farewell address is removed by the character of the words uttered when there was no arena to applaud, no public sentiment to humor, no personal feeling to disguise. William McKinley has no claim to a place in the world's book of statesmen, but the greatest who have gone before did not die with a grander message to the nations or a nobler parting from family ties."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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ARE ENGLAND AND RUSSIA NECESSARILY AT ODDS?

BISMARCK is said to have summed up the relations of England and Russia as "perpetual hostility along all the frontiers of the world." Conflicting interests in Turkey, Persia, Tibet, and the extreme Orient at the present time between the two empires would seem to confirm the declaration of the Iron Chancellor. Since the completion of the trans-Caspian line by Russia and the building of the Bagdad railway by a German syndicate, English journals have been calling upon British enterprise to undertake similar lines in Persia and India to counteract the assumed designs of Russia on the domain of the Shah. Quite recently the British Indian Government extended its railway lines through Northern Beluchistan, thus bringing Northwestern India within easy reach of the French and German lines in Syria and Asia Minor. According to the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*, the press of the Russian capital is much wrought up over this extension. This German-Russian journal quotes the *Novoye Vremya*, one of the semi-official organs of St. Petersburg, as saying:

"We take it for granted that, within the very near future, England will bring all India into direct railroad communication with Eastern Persia and, through Eastern Persia, with all the Le-

FIRM FRIENDSHIP.

"I hope we will stand shoulder to shoulder," said the Czar to the Kaiser, in his Dantzig speech. —*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

vant. England will then be in possesson of another base from which she may attack us in Central Asia, and, it is needless to add, she will monopolize the new markets opened up by these railroad extensions. . . . We must act at once. . . . Our influence at Teheran is still all powerful, and the time has now arrived, or is rapidly approaching, when we should take the fullest advantage of the privileged facilities we command in the dominions of the Shah."

The German press generally appears to regard Russia's expansion in Central Asia as logical and inevitable. The *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin) believes that, sooner or later, England will have to fight for her hold on India. Persia, says this journal, is earmarked for Russia. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* holds the same general views, but suggests that a possible check may come to the Russian advance through an alliance of England and Japan. *The Spectator* (London) rather advocates giving in to Russian ambition, as it is "not worth England's while to enter any objection if Russia should dominate the Persian Gulf or even annex Persia." "We can see Russia's aspirations in the Persian Gulf satisfied," concludes this London journal, "without the slightest injury being inflicted on ourselves, and we believe that the British Government might to-morrow come to an understanding on the matter."

Japan and America, published in this city, does not see much choice between the two as "dominators." Both Powers, it says, have shown barbarism as well as civilization:

"Russia has slaughtered semi-barbarians in Northern and Central Asia; but she has planted there a European civilization that will grow and bear fruit for centuries. Great Britain, on the other hand, has slaughtered the descendants of a great race, to which she and other nations of the world are indebted for their philosophy, language, civilization, and religion; and she has not planted in India a European civilization. . . . . .

"It [India] seems to be the destined prey of Russia, because Russia is struggling for warm-water ports as a man in a dungeon struggles for light and air, and because the Hindus are indifferent to a Russian conquest, and the British are unable to prevent it. It is, in fine, one of those great struggles for booty that have been waged by all the rapacious conquerors of the world—Egypt against Assyria, Persia against Greece, Rome against Carthage, Byzantium against Islam—all for the possession of Asia."

The Manchester *Guardian* pooh-poohs reports of Russian interference with British trade prospects in Persia. The empire of the Czar has only commercial, not political, aims there, *The Guardian* believes, and it continues:

"As a mercantile nation, we can not fairly object to the attempts of Russia to secure the lion's share of Persian trade. We may disapprove of her methods and regard her bounty system as a means of wasting in a foreign country money which it sorely needed at home. But we shall best consult our dignity by abstaining from complaint unless and until we have reason to suspect that Russia is persuading or compelling the Persian Government to violate its treaty obligations toward us and to impose unwarrantable restrictions upon our commerce."

Robert de Caix, writing in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), declares that England is giving herself unnecessary anxiety over affairs in the Near East. Her interests there, he says, are purely commercial. Why does she not content herself with attending to her commerce?

The arrival in St. Petersburg of the special mission from Tibet has made the British press somewhat uneasy lest it portend a triumph of Russian influence in the land of the Lama. The *Politische Correspondenz* (Vienna) publishes an alleged official communication from St. Petersburg to the effect that the mission was entirely devoid of political significance. The same journal, however, hints that the communication in question was published to allay Chinese suspicions and to hinder England from taking steps to oppose any attempt to establish a Russian protectorate over Tibet. The *Nation* and the *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin) comment on the announcement in much the same vein as the Viennese paper, the *Nachrichten* adding:

"The Czar has kept his promise to the late Queen not to embarrass England during her difficulties in South Africa, in so far as he has not allowed any of the grave questions pending between England and Russia to be opened in a threatening manner. Russia, however, knows how to turn England's present difficulties to her own advantage."

Prince Uchtomsky, founder of the Russo-Chinese bank, intimate friend of the Czar, author of a recent book on Russia's mission in Asia, and editor of the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, in a recent article in his paper (quoted by the *St. Petersburger Zeitung*) asserts that Russia has not the slightest intention of taking Tibet under her protection. The stories about the missions, he declares, are "mere nonsense." As a matter of fact, the *Viedomosti* is reported as saying, the "only desire of the Tibetans is to preserve themselves from foreign invasion, even the invasion of scientific expeditions." The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, however, believes that Russian aggression is imminent in Tibet. He quotes a certain Dr. Busch, "a well-known political writer of the Austrian capital," as saying:

"The Delai Lama may prefer the protection of the mighty Czar to that of the weak Emperor of China. When France has secured a firm footing in Yunnan, and Russia in Tibet, the Franco-Russian chain will extend from the Baltic Sea to the Gulf of Tongking, and it will be possible for the two allies to prevent trade between China and the British possessions in

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Asia. It will also enable them to combine in any eventual operations, either to the north against China or to the south against India."

The *Politische Correspondenz*, the Viennese journal already quoted from, agrees with this view and asks England what she is going to do about it.

The Herald (Kobe, Japan), one of the papers published in English which keeps a very close watch on Russian Asiatic politics, sounds a warning to England in an article under the heading: "A Franco-Russian Band Across Asia." At the moment of the reception of the Tibetan mission by the Czar's ministers, it points out, the French Chamber of Deputies approved the construction of the Yunnan railway, a Chinese concession to France, in the person of M. Donner, governor of French Indo-China. The circumstances may not seem to have any very close connection, says *The Herald*, but on the map they are "wonderfully suggestive":

"If Russia and France were to join hands across the mountains of southeastern Tibet, there is no saying what big fish the drag-net of their influence—thus stretched across the continent of Asia—might pick up. The alliance would envelop British India all along its northern border, from near Herat to near Mandalay, and altho Tibet is the highest and most mountainous country in the world, who knows but that in the far future a Russian railway through the land of the Grand Lama may meet the French road at rail-head at Yunnan-fu? That would bring Russian battalions into the Gulf of Tonking at three or four days' notice, snapping their fingers at the vigilance of an enemy's fleet patrolling the sea routes from Port Arthur."

The immense distance of European Russia from Russian possessions on the Pacific has recently called the attention of the journals of the empire to the need for coaling-stations and naval bases. The press is urging upon the Government the necessity of emulating Germany and the United States and of asserting the rights of Russia as a great world-power, with important possessions in the Far East, to "points of support" along the route to Manchuria. Bold editorials are being written upon the subject. Thus the St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya* says:

"In time of war the Powers that have no coaling-stations will find themselves in a most difficult position. Germany, tho a continental Power, has shown even greater zeal than Great Britain in acquiring such bases. Unfortunately, we have not followed this example. Notwithstanding the fact that the protection of our relations with the Far East is absolutely essential, we have not a single station on the way from St. Petersburg or Odessa to Port Arthur. There were some rumors of our getting an island in the Red Sea, but they turned out to be baseless. Yet the Red Sea undoubtedly deserves to be carefully studied with regard to the opportunities for convenient coaling-stations. Not only does it form part of the route to the Far East, but it abounds with islands, belonging to Turkey, which would serve our purpose. France has some possessions along its shore, and can not a little strip of territory be set aside for us? Then in the Indian and Pacific Oceans there are islands to be considered from this standpoint, and surely in a distance of ten thousand miles Russia ought to find something which all other nations have succeeded in acquiring."

Russia, it continues, does not want India and has no notion of expanding in that direction, and there is therefore no occasion for English jealousy and apprehension. It concludes: "If England frankly decided to concede to Russia half of what she has already had to yield to Germany, the academic talk of an Anglo-Russian understanding could easily be translated into actual fact."

Even more outspoken is the St. Petersburg *Viedomosti*, which demands free access for Russia to the Mediterranean and a coaling-station in that sea. It says: "Russia's task in the extreme East should not cause her to forget the Mediterranean. Quite the contrary, it should lead her to think all the more about the latter. The tremendous expenditures which we have incurred in recent years in constructing the Siberian railway, strategic lines in Central Asia and in Manchuria, are a guaranty that we shall not hesitate before any sacrifice demanded by the necessary acquisition of a base in the Mediterranean."

A provincial paper has just been suppressed by the Russian Government for saying that Manchuria will never be surrendered or evacuated by Russia, and this talk of taking advantage of England's weakness and France's support and obtaining a foothold in the Mediterranean is deemed decidedly significant by the French press. The *Journal* suspects that the Czar's visit to France may, among other things, lead to some action in the Mediterranean, supposed to be closed to Russia.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT THE DUAL ALLIANCE HAS DONE.

THE express reaffirmation of the military alliance—"the fraternity in arms"—between France and Russia, upon which the press of the two countries concerned continues to concentrate attention, has led the more thoughtful writers to examine the "record" of the Dual Alliance. What has it actually accomplished? they ask. It is universally agreed (Tolstoy alone dissenting) that the alliance has sought to preserve peace in Europe and in those quarters of the world in which the Powers are keenly interested. All editors agree that defense, not offense, will continue to be the watchword of the allied nations. But does that exhaust the subject? Asking these questions, M. Gabriel Hanotaux, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, and the able diplomat whose policy M. Delcassé, the present minister, has pursued unbroken, writes an elaborate answer in the *Journal* (Paris). His views and conclusions may be summarized as follows:

"It is not enough to say that the powerful support of Russia has enabled France to enjoy peace and domestic progress. It is necessary to appreciate the peaceable victories and conquests won by France in the field of international politics. Nations often succeed without war better than they do with it, provided they are strong, ready to face war and to take advantage of opportunities. Since the formation of the alliance, Russia's backing has made it possible, even easy, for France to extend her colonial possessions in several directions. The latter has made advances in Indo-China, has obtained new privileges in Hunan, has definitely annexed and incorporated Madagascar, has established a firm protectorate over vast territories in the northern half of the African continent. The boundaries of these possessions, extending from the Atlantic shores to the Nile basin, are now unalterably fixed.

"Further, the Tunisian question is practically settled, and in favor of France. No Power will seek to disturb her title. The position of France in the Mediterranean Sea has vastly improved, and she has secured new strategic points. Her relations with Italy, so strained before, have become amicable, and this would not have occurred had she remained isolated."

M. Hanotaux tries to show that none of these advances could have been made if the alliance had not rendered France strong, secure, and alert. The alliance, he concludes, is not sterile or dead, as some Frenchmen think; it is not retroactive and has not restored to France the provinces lost to Germany in 1870, but it is a positive force and yields fruit constantly.

The St. Petersburg *Novoye Vremya*, in discussing the alliance, likewise points out its realized advantages and the good that it still has to accomplish. It says:

"The principal services of the alliance are found in the strengthening of Russia's position in Eastern Asia and the improvement of France's status in Africa. A new point of contact is discernible in the Balkan peninsula, and other tasks will continually present themselves. Life is movement and perpetual struggle. Modern political life is notoriously full of uncertainty. Not one of the active nations is content to stand still; each is seeking to extend its influence and control. The chances of per-

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manent place would be getting smaller all the time if it were not for the wholesome restraints imposed by the existing powerful combinations. Russia and France are each encountering obstacles to further development, and these are to be removed only by cooperation. Wider horizons for cooperative effort are being opened in the Near and Far East, and the Dual Alliance is as much a guaranty of progress and successful prosecution of cherished purposes as it is an insurer of peace. The renewal of the Russo-French bond will have palpable consequences in the march of things."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHAT IS RUSSIA DOING IN THE BALKANS?

WHILE it is almost impossible to follow the progress of intrigue and political fluctuation in the Balkan states, it is becoming increasingly evident that Russian influence in that section of Europe is slowly but surely displacing the influence of Austria-Hungary. Early in September there appeared in Bucharest the first number of a new journal known as the *Pravoslavniy Vostok* (*The Orthodox Orient*), published in both Russian and French, with the avowed object of furthering Russian interests. This journal, which is edited by the Servian poet Ilics, announces that its program is the union of all the Balkan nations under the protection of Russia, "which alone is capable of assuring their development." It will be remembered that Austro-Russian relations in the near East have been regulated since 1897 by the agreement between the two countries that neither would interfere in any way with the free political development of the Balkans. During the past year a number of Austrian journals have been publishing articles exposing alleged Russian intrigues in Rumania, Servia, Bulgaria, and Macedonia, and the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), the Hungarian organ of the Austrian Government, has repeatedly warned Vienna against "Muscovite encroachments" along the lower Danube. This journal recently accused Bulgaria of violating the terms of the Treaty of Paris, in permitting Russian war-vessels to navigate the lower Danube and its tributaries outside Russian territory. The *Viedomosti* (St. Petersburg) is quoted by the *St. Petersburger Zeitung* as vigorously denying any infringement by Russia of "her traditional position of strict neutrality." Says the Russian organ:

"Russia's Eastern policy, and, in fact, her entire foreign policy, has demonstrated her conscientiousness and skill in maintaining tranquillity in the Balkans by acts and efforts so eloquent as to render it impossible for artificial agitation on the part of even a leading Hungarian newspaper to throw any shadow upon Russian diplomacy or upon Austro-Russian relations."

The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), referring to the loan advanced to Bulgaria by the Russian Government, says: "There can no longer be any illusions about the relations of Bulgaria to Russia. Bulgaria has lost her liberty, for the price of this loan will probably be her independence." Servia is already under the Russian hand, declares the *Neue Freie Presse*, further. It quotes, from the *Revue d'Orient*, of Budapest, an interview with Dr. Vuitch, the Premier and Foreign Minister of Servia, in which that statesman is reported as saying: "As to the newspaper rumors about the conclusion of a military convention between Russia and Servia, I believe I characterize them adequately in saying that I see no necessity for such an arrangement, since the ties which bind us to Russia are stronger than any convention could be. Conventions are necessary only between states which mistrust each other."

The situation would be very much simpler, remarks *The Speaker* (London), were it not for the erratic displays of independence which follow each other with a sort of mad method in the Sultan's policy.

"The Russian plan is no doubt to allow him to decay quietly and decently. The Balkan states are preparing for the end. There is no hurry, and it does not greatly matter to St. Petersburg how many Macedonians or Armenians are massacred, so long as the process of dry-rot continues. Her opportunity will arrive undisturbed by these village tragedies. The Sultan, however, has lately taken to asserting himself."

The Speaker concludes:

"The Sultan's conduct in the mail-bag affair, in the Chinese comedy, and now again in this quays question, is traced by the quidnuncs to the Kaiser. His policy certainly is to arrest the decay on which Russia speculates. He is the one potentate who takes the formula about the 'integrity of the Ottoman empire' in earnest. If the Russo-Austrian *entente* is at an end, the governing fact of the future will no doubt be a long and obscure duel between Russia as a disintegrating influence, assisted by France and the Balkan states, against the efforts of Germany to conserve and underpin the Turkish ruin."

The latest rumor is of a strongly worded military convention between Austria and Rumania. This report pleases *Zgoda*, the Polish journal of Chicago, which says:

"We rejoice that a new adversary has risen against Russia. In the coming pitched conflict which will settle whether the world is to become Cossack or republican, the small states around Russia will play an important, perhaps even a decisive, rôle. Sweden and Finland on the North, Poland on the West, the Caucasus and Rumania on the South—all these together may turn the scales."

The *Dziennik Narodowy* (Polish *National Daily*, Chicago) says that until last year, in Old Servia and, in general, in all Macedonia, the Servians, unlike the Bulgarians and Greeks, enjoyed the singular favor of the Turkish authorities. "Suddenly, however, the page was turned, and for half a year almost we have heard of no encounters between the Macedonian Bulgarians and the Turkish authorities, but, instead, news comes almost daily either of the persecutions of the Servian population or else of bloody encounters on the Servian-Turkish frontier." The cause of this change of front need not be sought far from Turkey, says the *Dziennik Narodowy*. It is certain that, Bulgaria having become *de facto* her vassal state, Russia has employed all her weighty influence in Constantinople to direct the hate of the orthodox Mohammedans against the Servians, whose natural protector, Servia, has not yet entered wholly upon the paths of the present Bulgarian policy.

"In consequence of this double-dealing of Russia, who appears at one time in defense of all the Balkan Slavonians and at another time as the friend of some races inhabiting the Balkan peninsula, Turkey's position becomes strengthened in the measure that the position of the Servian kingdom becomes more and more difficult."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A RECENT editorial leader in the *Temps* (Paris) was devoted to a discussion of the "decay of parliamentary institutions" in Great Britain. The last session of the House of Commons was, in the opinion of this Paris journal, the "sight of a majority enormous, yet agitated and impotent, of a minority weak and also divided." No more scandalous scene was ever witnessed in any European parliament, it says, than the expulsion of the Irish members last May. The cause of the decline of prestige of the Commons, the *Temps* believes, is the "tyranny of committees" and the system of caucuses. "As long, however, as the House of Commons is elected by the people and controls public expenditure as well as furnishing the majority of the Cabinet, its prestige can not be permanently diminished."

A MOVEMENT is on foot in Canada to erect a monument to Baldwin and Lafontaine, the Englishman and the Frenchman who, in the "Great Ministry" of 1851, brought about a harmonious union of the two races in the Dominion. *The Herald* (Montreal) mentions the fact that the site of the old Houses of Parliament will soon be turned into a public square and that here the monument should be erected. It comments as follows: "What more appropriate than that, on the spot where these buildings stood, at the place where racial passions and prejudices burned themselves out in the fires that consumed the Houses of Parliament, there should stand a monument to these two men of high purpose and great ability who gave to Canada, to the empire, and to the world an ever-to-be-admired example of what can be accomplished by the exercise of mutual consideration, by the appeal to a common Canadianism, and by endeavoring to transfuse into the political institutions of Canada the life and spirit of British democracy, absolutely without limitation."

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Teachings of Dante."—Rev. Charles Allen Dinsmore. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.50.)

"The Quiberon Touch."—Cyrus Townsend Brady. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"A Handy Dictionary of Biography."—Charles Morris. (Henry T. Coates & Co.)

"Aguinaldo."—Edwin Wildman. (Lothrop Publishing Co.)

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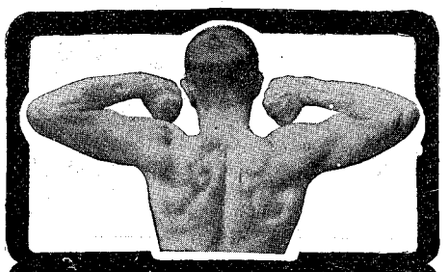
And tucked them in all warm from feet to head,
To wake again with morning's glad sunrise,—
Then came where he lay dead.
On cold still mouth I laid my lips. Asleep
He lay, to wake the other side God's door,
My other children mine to love and keep,
But this one mine no more.



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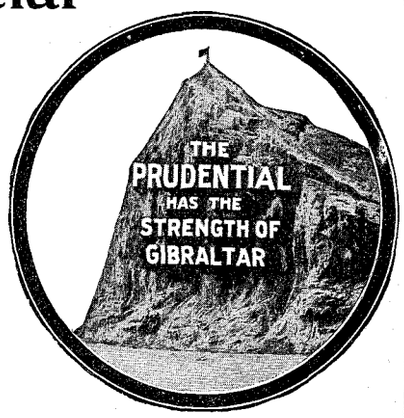

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Those other children long to men have grown,—
Strange hurried men who give me passing thought,
Then go their ways. No longer now my own,
Without me they have wrought.
So when night comes, and seeking mother's knee,
Tired childish feet turn home at eventide,
I fold him close—the child that's left to me,
My little lad who died.

—In October *Harper's Magazine.*

Outward Bound.

An English Tribute.

By EDWARD SYDNEY TYLEE.

(PRESIDENT MCKINLEY: DIED SEPTEMBER 14, 1901.)

Farewell! for now a stormy morn and dark
The hour of greeting and of parting brings;
Already on a rising wind yon bark
Spreads her impatient wings.

Too hasty keel, a little while delay!
A moment tarry, O thou hurrying dawn!
For long and sad will be the mourners' day
When their beloved is gone.

But vain the hands that beckon from the shore:
Alike our passion and our grief are vain.
Behind him lies our little world: before
The illimitable main.

Yet, none the less, about his moving bed
Immortal eyes a tireless vigil keep—
An angel at the feet and at the head
Guard his untroubled sleep.

Two nations bowed above a common bier,
Made one forever by a martyred son—
One in their agony of hope and fear,
And in their sorrow one.

And thou, lone traveler of a waste so wide,
The uncharted seas that all must pass in turn,
May the same star that was so long thy guide
O'er thy last voyage burn.

No eye can reach where through yon somber veil
That bark to its eternal haven fares;
No earthly breezes swell its shadowy sail:
Only our love and prayers.

—In London *Spectator.*

Carnival in the North.

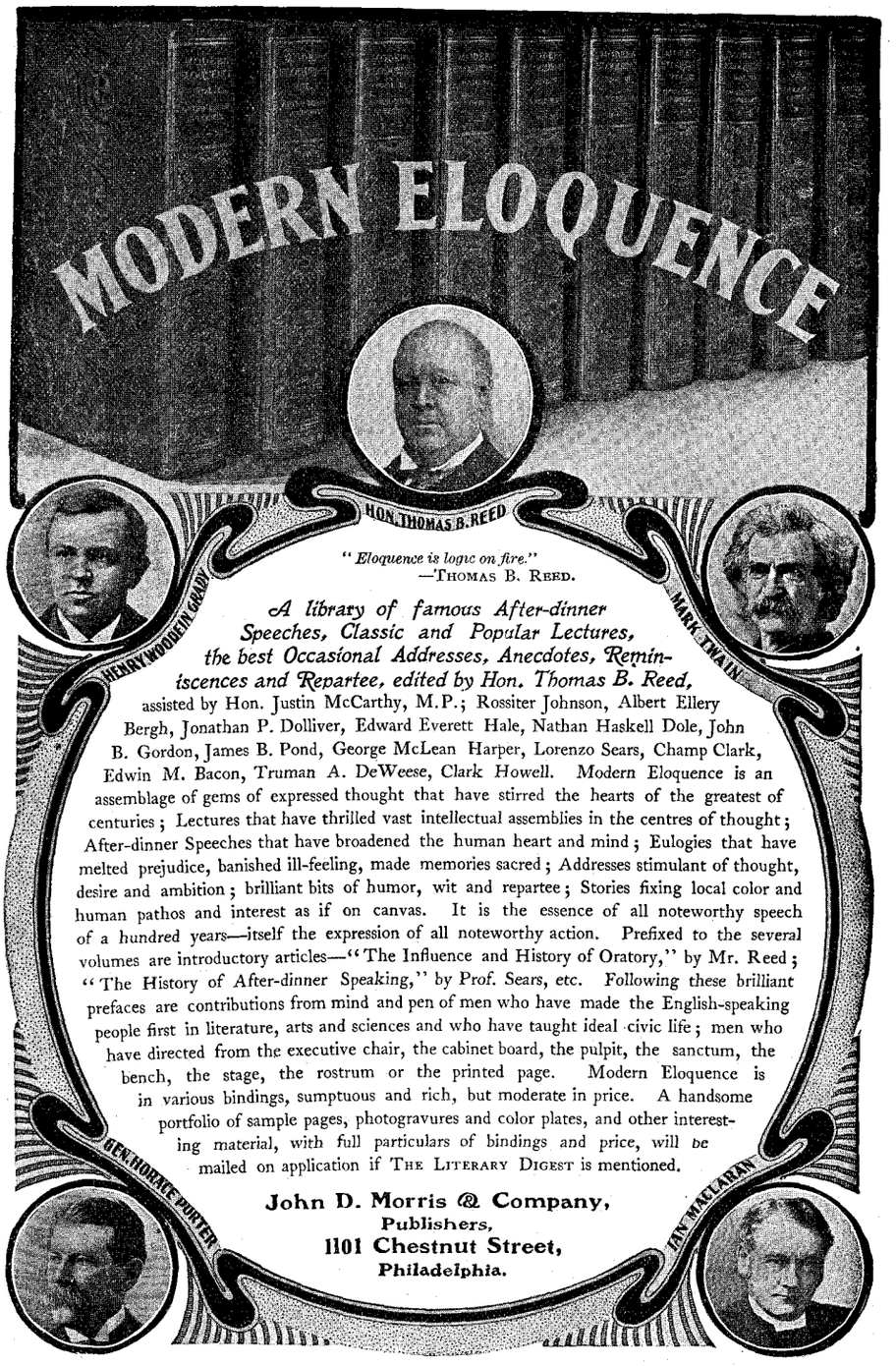
By FRANCIS STERNE PALMER.

Arm in arm, their branches twined,
Tall maples drink the mountain wind;
Reach out with eagerness to seize
Flagons of cool October breeze.

Bravely decked in yellow and red,
Maples stand at the bright throng's head,
And summon the firs to give their aid
To make this forest masquerade,—
Summon even the solemn firs
To join the ranks of roisterers!

Spruceland woodsmen, Pierre and Jean,
Now with your gayest songs lead on!
Join in the revel the trees made here,
For woods will be sad for half a year;
Riot a little,—summer is spent,
And all the winter the woods keep Lent!

—In October *Atlantic Monthly.*



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PERSONALS.

Rabbits, Normandy Peasants, and Guy de Maupassant.—An amusing story is reprinted in the *Courrier des États-Unis* concerning Guy de Maupassant, who once maintained near his home at Étretat a rabbit warren of a few acres, in the midst of cultivated fields. The story runs:

"The Norman peasants, who are notorious for cunning, used to plant choice vegetable and rare shrubs in the adjoining fields, and every year Maupassant had to pay heavily for the damage done by his rabbits.

"After a few years he got tired of this sort of thing. He computed that the few rabbits he shot cost him about twenty dollars apiece, which was rather too much even for an enthusiastic sportsman to pay. So he determined to destroy his game preserve. There were only four or five burrows in the enclosure, and a few ferrets soon dislodged all the inhabitants.

"One night after the rabbits had been destroyed, the writer happened to visit his former preserve and detected a man skulking along under the trees, with a large bag slung over his shoulder. Maupassant supposed that the man had come to steal wood, and challenged him. The supposed thief took to his heels, leaving behind him his bag, which was found to be filled with rabbits of both sexes. The man was an honest neighbor who, shrewdly reasoning that there could be no damages if there were no rabbits, had thought it advisable to restock the warren himself."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

The Reason for it.—"Does the course of their true love run smooth?" "Oh, yes; there are banks on both sides."—*Moonshine.*

Accounts.—BOREAS: "Well, how do accounts stand to-day?"

SECRETARY: "We're ahead. I've just charged the earth with electricity."—*Life.*

The Last Straw.—DAUGHTER: "But, papa, he is my ideal!"

FATHER: "Great Scott! If anybody else had told me that against that young man I wouldn't have believed it."—*Puck.*

Enough.—

I shot a rocket in the air,
It fell to earth, I knew not where
Until next day, with rage profound,
The man it fell on came around.
In less time than it takes to tell,
He showed me where that rocket fell;
And now I do not greatly care
To shoot more rockets in the air.

—TOM MASSON, in *Harlem Life.*

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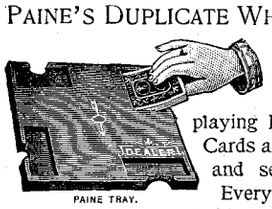

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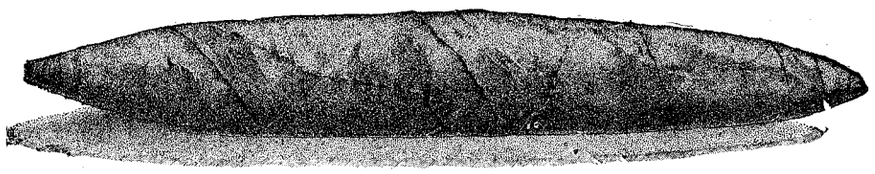

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Current Events.

Foreign.

South Africa.

October 9.—Martial law is declared throughout the whole of Cape Colony.

October 11.—Commander Lotter, the Cape rebel, is sentenced to death by the British military authorities in South Africa; five of his followers are sentenced to imprisonment for life.

October 12.—Commandant Lotter is executed by the British at Middelburg, Cape Colony; two farmers, Cape rebels, are hanged in Vryburg; Kitchener reports the capture of Scheeper, one of the most daring of the Cape raiders; eighteen more Boer officers are banished from South Africa.

Other Foreign News.

October 7.—Abdurrahman Khan, the Ameer of Afghanistan, dies at Cabul, and is succeeded by Habibullah Khan, his eldest son.

Costly preparations are made for the return journey of the Chinese court to Peking; Sheng, the director of telegraphs, is appointed to negotiate commercial treaties for China and to revise the Chinese customs.

October 8.—Announcement is made that a new isthmian canal treaty has been drawn up, and is expected to be signed by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote early in November.

Colombian rebels at Tumaco fire on the British steamer *Quito*, bound for Panama.

Lord Roberts distributes medals at Liverpool to troops returning from South Africa, and in a speech defends the Government's policy.

October 9.—The place where Miss Stone, the abducted missionary, is held has been found, and Bulgarian and Turkish troops are making an effort to rescue her.

October 10.—Laurent Tailhade, editor of the *Libertaire*, is sentenced to imprisonment and fine at Paris for anarchistic utterances; Emile Zola appears in his defense.

An official bulletin from Barranquilla reports

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a complete rout of General Uribe-Uribe's forces in a recent engagement near Tachira.

October 11.—In compliance with a request from Washington, the search for Miss Stone, the American missionary, is abandoned, and arrangements are made to pay the ransom; it is believed that Turkey will be held responsible.

The Duke of Cornwall and York reviews eleven thousand Canadian troops in Toronto.

October 12.—The Empress-Dowager of China issues two more edicts, instructing the Chinese officials to carry out the reform principles of the Yang-tse viceroys.

Prominent men of science from all over the world join in the celebration in Berlin of Professor Virchow's eightieth birthday.

October 13.—The funds for the ransom of Miss Stone are forwarded to Constantinople.

Two Italians, suspected of being anarchists, with designs on the life of the President of Brazil, are arrested in the Presidential palace in Rio Janeiro.

Domestic.

THE SCHLEY COURT.

October 7.—Lieutenant-Commander Hodgson is cross-examined by Admiral Schley's counsel, and Captain Folger and Lieutenant Doyle testify.

October 8.—Commander Richard Wainwright and Lieut. Mark L. Bristol submit their testimony.

October 10.—Rear-Admiral Taylor testifies that he saw the *Brooklyn* in the Santiago fight a mile and a half to seaward of the battle column; the other witnesses are Commander Potts and Lieutenant Leiper.

Rear-Admiral Schley, having reached the age limit of sixty-two years, is placed on the retired list of the navy.

The court again refuses to allow Admiral Sampson to be represented by a counsel.

October 11.—Captain Chadwick, of the *New York*, declares that he protested against Sampson's sending a despatch of congratulation to Schley.

Octobet 12.—The witnesses before the court are Captain Chadwick, Lieutenant-Commander Staunton, and Lieutenant Twining; a lively controversy takes place between Judge-Advocate Lemly and Mr. Rayner.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

October 7.—The President appoints ex-Gov. Thomas G. Jones of Alabama a United States district judge.

October 8.—The Foreign Missions Board reports on Miss Stone's case at its session in Hartford; the fund for her ransom now reaches $56,000.

October 9.—Seth Low addresses a great mass-meeting in Grand Central Palace, New York; the municipal campaign is being actively waged by all parties concerned.

October 10.—A McKinley Memorial Association is organized in Cleveland, with Judge Day as president, and an appeal for public contributions issued.

Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Mormon Church, dies at Salt Lake City.

October 11.—The Protestant Episcopal Convention continues in session at San Francisco, and revision of the prayer-book and questions of divorce are discussed at some length.

October 12.—The President and Senator Cullom hold a conference on the pending reciprocity treaties.

Edward M. Shepard, Tammany candidate for mayor, opens his campaign in New York.

October 13.—The army reports of Generals Brooke, Otis, and Merriam are made public.

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Lake Keuka itself is the most beautiful of the group in Western New York; the bathing is excellent, and the fishing is the finest east of the Rockies. Fourteen-lb. trout are quite the usual thing, and six-pounders are too plentiful to deserve more than a mere passing mention.

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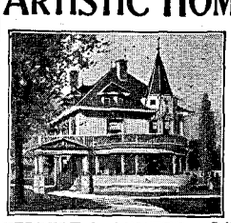

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Problem 599.

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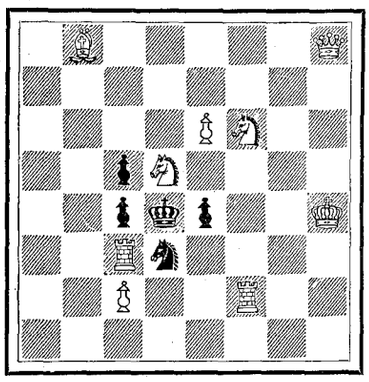
Black—Five Pieces.



White—Nine Pieces.

1 B 5 Q; 8; 4 P S 2; 2 p S 4; 2 p k p 2 K; 2 R S 4; 2 P 2 R 2; 8.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 600.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST
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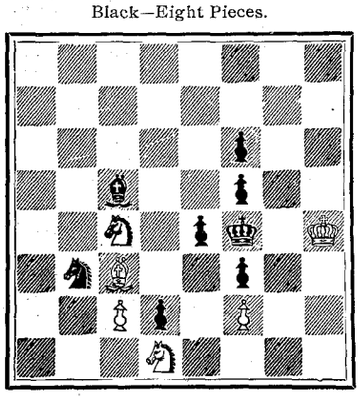
Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

8; 8; 5 p 2; 2 b 2 p 2; 2 S 1 p k 1 K; 1 s B 2 p 2; 2 P p 1 P 2; 3 S 4.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 591.
Key-move, Q—Q sq.

No. 592.
Key-move, Q—Kt 2.

No. 593.
Key-move, R—B sq.

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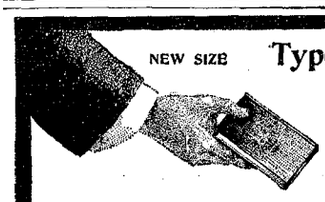

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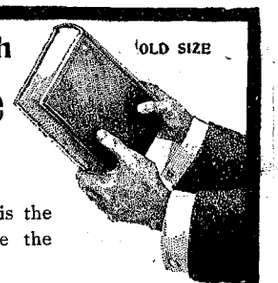

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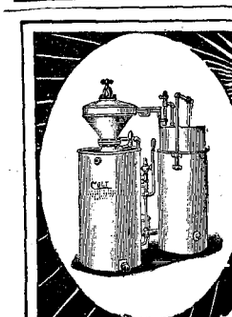

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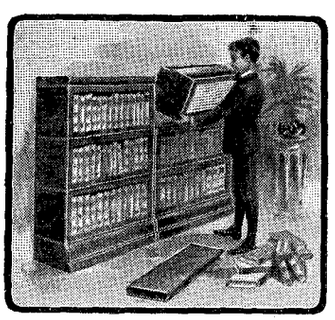

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No. 594.
Key-move, K—R 7.

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593 and 594; R. H. R., Boyce, Va.; L. R., Corning, Ark.

Comments (591): "Very fine mates"—M. M.; "In the Swedish master's best vein"—G. D.; "Excellent"—A K.; "Too easy to be fascinating"—J. H. S.; "Tho rather easy, it is so polished in the way the several mates are made to hang together, that it readily takes its place in first class"—W. R. C.; "Very easy"—H. L.; "Very good illustration of the Double check"—E. A. F.; "Shows marvelous ingenuity"—A. De R. M.; "Good work"—W. H. S.; "The R and Kt mates are superb"—J. G. L.

(592): "Excellent. The Rook-sacrifices are superb"—M. M.; "Of surprising depth and beauty. Black's defense of several 'tries' is remarkable"—G. D.; "Magnificent"—A K.; "Not so much variety in the attack as in the defensive field—altogether excellent"—J. H. S.; "Very hard"—O. C. B.; "Very fine"—W. J. L.; "Prime"—W. H. S.; "One of the most difficult problems, but hardly as pleasing as some others"—S. M. M.; "Give it first prize"—J. G. L.

(593): "Very good"—M. M.; "Good, but not at all difficult"—G. D.; "A gem of Chess-strategy"—A K.; "Worthy of a prize. Its beauty is only equally by its difficultness"—H. W. F.; "Doesn't seem strong enough for a prize-winner"—C. D. M.; "Neat, but there seems to be a slight waste of forces"—S. M. M.; "Not all 2-ers are easy. This is a hard one"—J. G. L.

(594): "Difficult, and otherwise excellent but for a dual"—M. W. H.; "Don't think much of it"—M. M.; "Excellent"—G. D.; "Marvelous"—A K.; "A subtle *coup de repos*"—J. H. S.; "A difficult key"—O. C. B.; "Fine; key hard to find"—W. J. L.; "Unusually difficult"—G. P.

In addition to those reported, R. J. W. got 589 and 590.

The Morphy End-Game.

An esteemed correspondent writes us that Mr. Gustav Reichelm, probably the greatest authority on "Morphy literature," has made the assertion publicly that, as far as he knows, Morphy never composed a problem or an end-game. The position we gave has been published in several Chess-columns as a Morphy composition. We are glad to make this correction.

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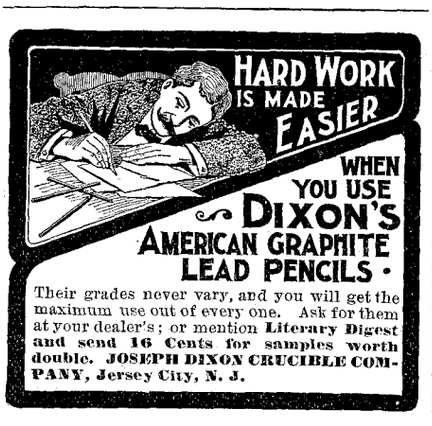

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A Master's Resource.

The following game, from the manuscript collection of Charousek, illustrates the fertility of resource of the late master in supreme moments:

French Defence.

CHAROUSEK. *White.*	PAPP. *Black.*	CHAROUSEK. *White.*	PAPP. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—K 3	13 Q x Kt	Castles.
2 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	14 B—B 4	R—K sq
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	15 Kt—Kt 5	Q—B 3
4 B—Q 3	P x P	16 K R—K sq	P—B 5
5 Kt x P	Q Kt—Q 2	17 Q x P ch	B x Q
6 Kt—K B 3	Kt x Kt	18 R x B	R x R
7 B x Kt	P—K B 4	19 B x R ch	K—R sq
8 B—Q 3	Kt—B 3	20 Kt—B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
9 B—K 3	B—Q 3	21 Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—R sq
10 Q—K 2	P—B 3	22 Kt—B 7 ch	K—Kt sq
11 Castles QR	Kt—Q 4	23 Kt—Kt 5 ch	K—R sq
12 P—B 3	Kt x B	Drawn.	

The opening moves are stereotyped, the only interesting points being Charousek's 16 K R—K sq, which we should say was an oversight, for he could have played 16 P—K B 4 with the preferable game. Having to lose a piece he resorted to the ingenious sacrifice of the Queen, thus escaping with a Draw. To a certain extent it is a happy accident to find such a pretty combination in a position evidently brought about by a blunder. Had there been a win instead of a Draw in the position, the game would have gone down to posterity as a marvel of brilliancy. Sometimes brilliancy prizes are won by such accidents.—Score and notes from *The Westminster Gazette*, London.

International Tournaments.

This is the Jubilee Year of International Chess-Tournaments. The following table is interesting as showing the winners in the last fifty years:

	Players.	*First Prize.*
1851 London	16	Andersen.
1862 London	14	Andersen.
1867 Paris	13	Kolisch.
1870 Baden-Baden	9	Andersen.
1872 London	8	Steinitz.
1873 Vienna	12	Steinitz.
1877 Leipzig	12	L. Paulsen.
1878 Paris	12	Zukertort.
1879 Leipzig	12	English.
1880 Wiesbaden	16	Blackburne, English, Schwartz, tie.
1881 Berlin	17	Blackburne.
1882 Vienna	18	Winawer and Steinitz tie.
1883 London	14	Zukertort.
1883 Nuremberg	19	Winawer.
1885 Hamburg	18	Gunsberg.
1885 Hereford	11	Blackburne.
1885 London	13	Blackburne.
1886 Nottingham	10	Burn.
1887 Frankfort-on-the-Main	21	Mackenzie.
1888 Bradford	17	Gunsberg.
1889 New York	20	Weiss.
1889 Breslau	18	Tarrasch.
1889 Amsterdam	9	Burn.
1890 Manchester	20	Tarrasch.
1892 Dresden	17	Tarrasch.
1894 Leipzig	18	Tarrasch.
1895 Hastings	22	Pillsbury.
1895 St. Petersburg	4	Lasker.
1896 Nuremberg	19	Lasker.
1896 Budapest	13	Tschigorin.
1897 Berlin	20	Charousek.
1898 Vienna	19	Tarrasch.
1899 Cologne	16	Burn.
1899 London	15	Lasker.
1900 Paris	17	Lasker.
1900 Munich	16	Pillsbury.
1901 Monte Carlo	14	Janowski.

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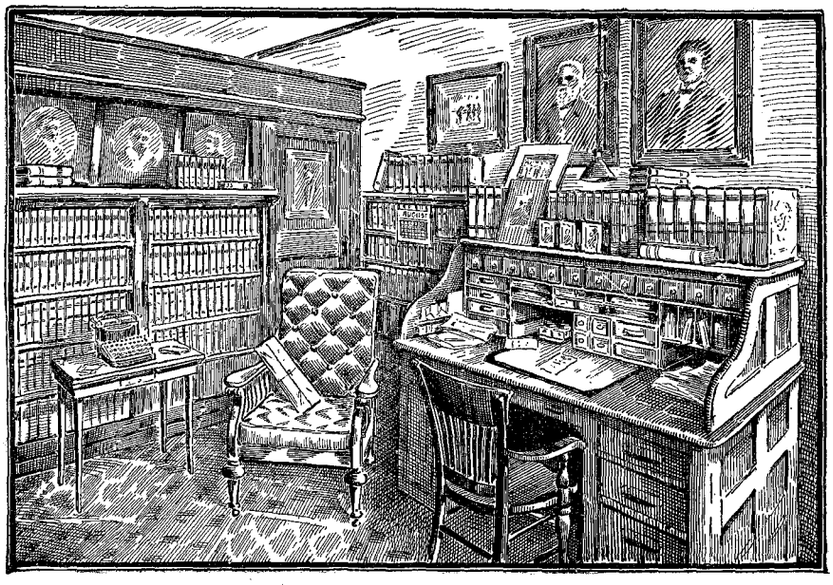

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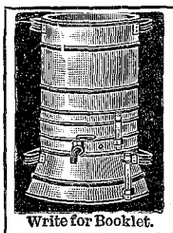

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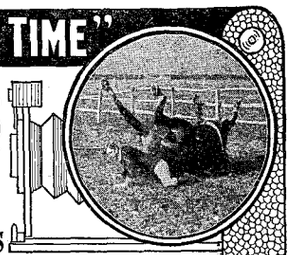

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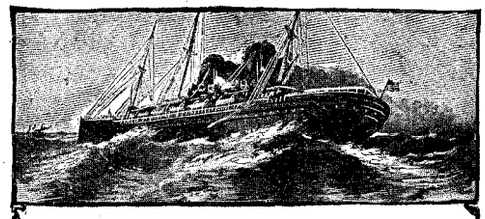

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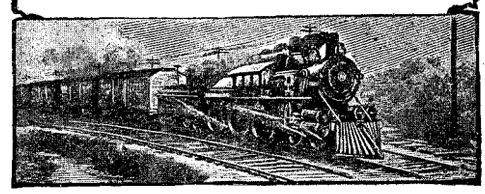

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